

## The Gazette



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## NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto the 1st January, 1959:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
136	No. R.S. 1/4/58-L, dated 27th December, 1958.	Rajya Sabha Secretariat.	The President prorogues the Rajya Sabha.
	No. 111-ITC(PN)/58, dated 27th December, 1958.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Import of "Fruits, all sorts, excluding Coco-nuts and Cashewnuts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved n.o.s. and excluding dates", Asafoetida, Cumin seeds and medicinal herbs from Afghanistan.
	No. 112-ITC(PN)/58, dated 27th December, 1958.	Do.	Import of goods by sailing vessels.
	No. PDI-148(1)/50, dated 27th December, 1958.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Empowering Shri S. K. Sen to certify that the foodgrains imported by the Govt. of India from 1-1-48 to 13-7-49, were at the time of their importation the property of the Govt. of India.
137	No. 113-ITC(PN)/58, dated 30th December, 1958.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Extension of basic period in respect of 'Pre-focussed types of bulbs'.
	No. 21/58, dated 30th December, 1958.		Import Trade Control—Open general licence No. LV.
138	No. 114-ITC(PN)/58, dated 31st December, 1958.	Do.	Import of dates falling under S. No. 21(b)/IV.
	1. No. 3-TC(16)/58, dated 1st January, 1959.	Do.	Cancelling three Notifications No. 18(1)-TR/58, dated 14th November, 1958 relating to matters specified therein.

Copies of the *Gazettes extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these *Gazettes*.

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## PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 31st December 1958

No. 32-Pres./58.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Madhya Pradesh Police:—

## Name of the Officer and Rank

Shri Rajinder Singh, Platoon Commander, 5th Battalion, Special Armed Force, Madhya Pradesh.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded:

On the 16th July, 1958, ten notorious criminals, the majority of whom had been previously sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for dacoity, overpowered the guard and escaped from the Sub jail at Kurwai (Bhilsa district) taking with them 1 Tommy gun, 4 rifles, 1 musket and 200 rounds of ammunition. They were led by dacoit Karan Singh who had been sentenced to 20 years rigorous imprisonment.

Platoon Commander Rajinder Singh was sick at the time the report was received in the Police Station, but immediately set out in pursuit of the convicts with the small number of men available at the Police Station. By nightfall he had established contact with the gang. They fired at him and his party intermittently, with the weapons that they had seized. The police party got separated in the dark and eventually Shri Rajinder Singh was left with only two constables for support but continued the pursuit.

At about 11 p.m. the convicts came to the river Bina and attempted to cross it. Shri Rajinder Singh could only hear their movements but fired on them repeatedly thereby drawing a hail of bullets on himself. At this stage the leader came forward to cover the crossing of the river. Shri Rajinder Singh himself advanced to the bank of the river and in a hot encounter, succeeded in disabling Karan Singh. Though unable to move Karan Singh continued firing till a bullet from Rajinder Singh from 25 yards toppled him into the river. Rajinder Singh pulled him out and seized his rifle and bandolier to prevent them from falling into the hands of the gang. Though the rest of the gang were able to continue their flight seven of them were re-arrested mainly because of the setback they had suffered at the river.

Platoon Commander Rajinder Singh showed courage and devotion to duty of a high order in this encounter.

2 This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule No. 5.

New Delhi the 3rd January 1959

No. 1-Pres./59.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to Shri Man Singh Sub Inspector of Police, Punjab

This award is made for gallantry under Rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in Rule 5.

A. V. PAI, Secy

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Communications Division)

New Delhi, the 26th December 1958

No. 12 SB/TCH/58.—The President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1881, namely:—

To clause (i) of sub rule (1) of rule 24 A of the said rules, the following shall be added, namely:—

"It should be crossed generally or specially to the Post Office Savings Bank"

No. 11 SB/TCH/58.—The President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1881 namely:—

In the said rules for "Note 2" below rule 30, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Note 2—If an account is operated upon between the 31st March and the 15th June, balance will be struck in the pass book as usual. Interest shall be entered after the last entry when the pass book is presented for the purpose and the balance corrected accordingly."

R. NATARAJAN, Dy. Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

## RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1958

No. F.9-13/57-IRN.—In partial modification of this Ministry Resolution No. F.21 2/58 IRN, dated the 6th January, 1958, constituting the Standing Advisory Committee for Research on Water Requirements of Crops, the Government of India have, taking into consideration up-to-date changes in different Organisations and with a view to making this Committee fully representative of different interest, decided to reconstitute it. The Committee shall now consist of the following Members:—

## Chairman

- 1 Vice President, Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi.

## Members

- 2 Agricultural Commissioner, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
- 3 Member (Irrigation), Central Water & Power Commission, New Delhi
4. Additional Agricultural Commissioner, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
5. Irrigation Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- 6 Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
- 7 Director General of Observatories or his Representative.
- 8 Director, Agricultural Meteorology
- 9 Experts to be nominated by the Central Board of Irrigation & Power, New Delhi.
- 10 Experts to be nominated by the Central Board of Irrigation & Power, New Delhi.
- 11 Experts to be nominated by the Central Board of Irrigation & Power, New Delhi.
- 12 Director Malaya Institute of India or his Representative.
13. Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
- 14 Director, Soil Conservation (Agriculture), Ministry of Food & Agriculture

## Member-Secretary

15. Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation & Power, New Delhi.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all the Ministries of the Government of India Planning Commission (with a copy of the Resolution dated 6th January 1949), all the State Governments and Union Territories Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secrets, Comptroller and Auditor General (with a copy of the Resolution dated 6th January, 1949)

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

D. RAMIAH, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi 2, the 29th December 1958

No. F.8 12/57 A.10.—In continuation of the Ministry of Education Notification No F 8 12/57 A 10, dated the 11th August 1958 the following persons are appointed as Corresponding Members (Outside India) of the Indian Historical Records Commission:

## EGYPT

- Dr Ibrahim Noshi, 4, Ahmed Nessim St. Giza Orman.
- Mr Hassan Osman Institute of African Studies Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, Dokky, Giza
- Dr Ahmed Ezzad Abd El Kerim, Professor of Modern History, Ain Shams University, Cairo.

## SINGAPORE

- Mr C Northcote Parkinson, Professor, Summer School of Arts and Science, University of Harvard, Cambridge, Mass U.S.A

2 The term of appointment of these members will expire on 31st March, 1962.

R. L. ANAND, Under Secy

# MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 5th January 1959

No F 12-6/58 C1—In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 and in the matter of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha Trust Varanasi

Whereas an application has been made through the Government of Uttar Pradesh, by the Secretary, Nagri Pracharini Sabha Varanasi being the person acting in the administration of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha Endowment Trust Varanasi that the securities specified in the Schedule hereto are to be vested under the designation of the said Trust in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India to be applied in trust upon the terms contained in Appendices A (Prizes and Medals) and C (Nagri Pracharini Sabha Permanent Fund) referred to in paragraph 1 of the Scheme for the administration of the said Trust published in the notification of the Government of the United Provinces Education Department No 1139/XV 336/1939, dated the 5th January 1940 as amended from time to time

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (6 of 1890) the Central Government hereby order that the securities specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India to be applied in trust upon the terms aforesaid

## THE SCHEDULE

3% Conversion Loan of 1946

For Appendix A (Prizes and Medals)

### PUCHHRAT MEDAL

No	CA	162819	for	Rs	100/-
No	CA	193702	for	Rs	100/-
Total					200/-

For Appendix C (Permanent Fund)

No	CA	149017	for	Rs	1000/-
No	CA	151003	for	Rs	500/-
No	CA	162857	for	Rs	700/-
Total					2,200/-

Grant total Rs 2,400/-

D I SONDHI, Under Secy

# MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (Transport Department)

## RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 26th December 1958

No. 3-T1 (14)/57—In the Government of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications Resolution No 3 TT (14)/57 dated the 27th February, 1958 as amended by the Government of India Resolutions bearing the same number and dated the 23rd April and 24th July, 1958, the following further amendments have been made—

(1) The existing sub clause (8) of clause (iii) in Part III has been amended to read as follows—

(8) Seven nominees of the Indian Travel & Tourist Industry's Council represent the various branches of the Travel Trade excluding Indian Airlines Corporation, Air India International and Shikar Agents

(2) At the end of the existing Clause (iii) in Part III the following additional sub clause has been added—

(17) One representative of the recognised Shikar Agents”.

## ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India for general information

R I GUPTA, Secy

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

## RESOLUTIONS

New Delhi, the 29th December 1958

No 6 MT(33)/58—In pursuance of the Government of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications, Department of Transport, Transport Wing, Resolution No 6 M1 (33)/58, dated the 29th December 1958, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the State Port Officer, Mysore State

Mangalore, as a Member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers with effect from the date of the issue of this Resolution and upto the 15th August, 1960

## ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Private and Military Secretaries to the President, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Planning Commission, the Ministries of the Government of India, all the State Governments, the Port Trusts, Bombay and Madras, the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, the Cochin Harbour Authority, the Visakhapatnam Port Authority and the Director General of Shipping, Bombay

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information

New Delhi, the 2nd January 1959

No 6-MT(33)/58 In continuation of the late Ministry of Transport Resolution No 26 MT(18)/54, dated the 15th February, 1955, the Government of India have decided to include an official of the Government of Mysore, to be nominated by the Government of India to be the Member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers

## ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Private and Military Secretaries to the President, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Planning Commission the Ministries of the Government of India, all the State Governments, the Port Trusts, Bombay and Madras, the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, the Cochin Harbour Authority, the Visakhapatnam Port Authority and the Director General of Shipping, Bombay

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information

NAGLNDRA SINGH, Jt Secy

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

## RESOLUTION

### PORTS

New Delhi, the 29th December 1958

No. 1 PDII(24)/57—In partial modification of the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) resolution No 1 PDII(24)/57 dated the 27th October, 1958, the Government of India has decided to nominate the following additional members of the Intermediate Port Development Committee—

- (1) The Nautical Adviser to the Government of India
- (2) Shri T M Gokuldas, Bombay, Representative of the Shipping interests
- (3) Shri N L Kanoria, Calcutta, Representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- (4) Shri K L Luthra, Assistant Chief Transport Division, Planning Commission

2 The representative of the Ministry of Railways on the Committee will be Shri K G S Iyer Joint Director (Traffic) Transportation Railway Board

H P MAHRANI Jt Secy

## MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

### RULES

New Delhi, the 10th January 1959

No 20/14/58-AIS(1)—The rules for a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in September 1959 for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following services are with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, published for general information—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service,
- (2) The Indian Foreign Service,
- (3) The Indian Police Service,
- (4) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service,
- (5) The Indian Defence Accounts Service,
- (6) The Indian Railway Accounts Service,

- (7) The Indian Customs and Excise Service,
- (8) The Indian Income Tax Service (Class I),
- (9) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways,
- (10) The Indian Postal Service (Class I),
- (11) The Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and Class II),
- (12) The Central Secretariat Service (Grade III),
- (13) The Railway Board Secretariat Service (Grade III) and
- (14) The Customs Appraisers Service, (Class II).

2. The examination will be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to the Rules.

3. Candidates will be considered in order of merit for appointment to the vacancies in the Services that are decided to be filled and for which they may be eligible:

Provided that in the case of the Indian Administrative/Police Service, any candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who though not qualified by the standard prescribed by the Commission, is declared by them to be suitable for appointment thereto with due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of administration shall be entitled to be appointed to vacancies reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, in these Services:

Provided further that a candidate who competes for the Indian Police Service and secures a sufficiently high place for appointment to that Service may not be offered an appointment to any other Service for which he may have competed and qualified except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service.

In view of the separation of Audit and Accounts and other reforms, the Constitution of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service is liable to undergo changes and any candidate selected for that Service will have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes and will be liable to serve either in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Government or in the Statutory Audit Offices under the Comptroller and Auditor General and to be absorbed finally if the exigencies of service require it in the cadres on which posts in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Governments may be borne.

Due consideration will be given to the preferences expressed by a candidate at the time of his application, but the Government of India reserve the right to assign him to any Service for which he is a candidate.

NOTE.—A list each of Communities/Tribes recognised as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is given in Appendices V and VI respectively to these rules.

4. (a) (1) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1959 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1935 and not later than the 1st August 1938.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations.

(iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(2) A candidate for the Indian Police Service must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1959 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1935 and not later than the 1st August, 1939.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at four previous examinations.

(iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at nine previous examinations.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) (1) A candidate for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and other Accounts and Allied Services, the Indian Income-tax Service, Class I, the Indian Customs and Excise Service and the Customs Appraisers service, (class II) must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August, 1959 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1935 and not later than the 1st August 1938, provided that the upper age-limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of candidates employed in a department or office under the control of any of the authorities mentioned in column 1 below for admission to the examination for the corresponding service mentioned in column 2, if they are permanently employed, or have been continuously in temporary service for at least three years on the 1st August, 1959, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

1	2
Accountant General concerned	Indian Audit & Accounts Service.
Commissioner of Income-tax	Indian Income-tax Service Class I.
Director of Inspection (Income-tax), Director of Inspection (Investigation), and Director of Inspection (Special Investigation)*	
Controller General of Defence Accounts.	Indian Defence Accounts Service.
Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers of Indian Railways.	Indian Railway Account Service.
Collector of Customs or Collector of Central Excise concerned, Directorate of Inspection Customs and Central Excise, Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, Control Laboratory, New Delhi, Narcotics Commissioner.	Indian Customs and Excise Service, and Customs Appraisers Service, (Class II)

In the case of Income-tax Department, a probationary Class II Income-tax officer appointed against a temporary training Reserve post will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his service therein.

In the case of the Customs Department a Class II Appraiser (non-expert) appointed on the results of the Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his Service in the Department.

NOTE.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed under the authorities mentioned in Column 1 above at five previous examinations.

(iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed under the authorities mentioned in Column 1 above at ten previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.
- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(2) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishments of Indian Railways must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1959 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1935 and not later than the 1st August 1938, provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of employees of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Indian Railways if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1959, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

NOTE.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Indian Railways at five previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Indian Railways at ten previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.
- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(3) A candidate for the Indian Postal Service, Class I must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1959, i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1935 and not later than the 1st August 1938, provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of candidates employed in the subordinate or ministerial staff subject to the Administrative control of a Postmaster General or Director of Posts and Telegraphs, or a Director of Postal Services except staff of the Telegraph Engineering, Traffic and Wireless Branches, if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1959, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

NOTE.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department at five previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department at ten previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.
- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(4) A candidate for the Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and Class II) must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1959 i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1935 and not later than the 1st August 1938,

provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of candidates who are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1959 in the Military Lands and Cantonments Service or in a Cantonment Board, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

NOTE.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Military Lands and Cantonments Service or in a Cantonment Board at five previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Military Lands and Cantonments Service or in a Cantonment Board at ten previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.
- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(5) A candidate for the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1959 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1935 and not later than the 1st August 1938 provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August, 1959, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only. Provided further that in the case of a temporary Assistant, his service should be certified as 'satisfactory' by the department or office concerned.

NOTE.—The upper age-limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service at five previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service at ten previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.
- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(6) A candidate for the Railway Board Secretariat Service, Grade III, must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August, 1959, i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1935 and not later than the 1st August, 1938, provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of Assistants of the Railway Board Secretariat Service if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least three years on the 1st August, 1959, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only. Provided further that in the case of temporary Assistants, the service should be certified as satisfactory by the department or office concerned.

NOTE.—The upper age limits prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Railway Board Secretariat Service at five previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Railway Board Secretariat Service at ten previous examinations.

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years of a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**N.B.**—Candidates who are admitted to the examination under the age concession mentioned in clauses 4(b) (1), 4(b) (2), 4(b) (3), 4(b) (4), 4(b) (5) and 4(b) (6) above will not be eligible for appointment if, after submitting the application they resign from service either before or after taking the examination. They will, however, continue to be eligible if they are retrenched from the service or post after submitting the applications.

#### IN NO OTHER CASES CAN THESE AGE LIMITS BE RELAXED.

DEPARTMENTAL CANDIDATES MUST OBTAIN PREVIOUS PERMISSION OF THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT TO APPEAR FOR THE EXAMINATION.

5. (a) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service must hold a degree in Arts, Science (but not a Science degree in Technology or Chemical Engineering); Commerce, Agriculture or in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical (including Tele-Communication) Engineering of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I, or possess one of the qualifications 1 to 7 mentioned in Appendix I-A.

A candidate holding the LL.B. degree of Bombay, Poona, Gujarat and Karnatak Universities (revised course) or the B.L. degree of Andhra University is also eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

Candidates, who hold LL.B., degree of the Bombay University (revised course) but were exempted from any of the papers of the prescribed course on the ground of their being members of the University Officers' Training Corps or National Cadet Corps, will however, not be eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

**NOTE.**—Any question whether a candidate is educationally eligible for admission to the examination shall be decided by the Commission, whose decision will be final.

(b) A candidate for the other services except for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments must be a graduate of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I or must possess one of the qualifications mentioned in Appendix I-A.

(c) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must—

- (i) hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I; or possess one of the qualifications mentioned in Appendix I-A; or
- (ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or have such educational qualifications as are now or may subsequently be recognised by that Institution as exempting candidates from passing Sections A and B of that examination; or
- (iii) hold the Associateship or Fellowship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; or
- (iv) hold the Hons. Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College Leicestershire. Such a candidate must have passed the common preliminary examination or must have been exempted therefrom.

(d) In exceptional cases the Union Public Service Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

**NOTE I.**—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear

at this examination may apply for admission to this examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. The applications of such candidates will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination as soon as possible and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

**NOTE II.**—Candidates who are otherwise qualified but who have taken degrees from Foreign Universities which are not included in Appendix I, may also apply to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

6. (a) For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, a candidate must be a citizen of India.

(b) For other Services a candidate must be either—

- (i) a citizen of India; or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim; or
- (iii) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or former French possession in India; or
- (iv) a person of Indian Origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India.

**NOTE I.**—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. The certificate of eligibility in respect of a candidate belonging to category (iv) will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he would be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July 1948 and have got themselves registered as citizens.
- (iii) Non-citizens in categories (iii) and (iv) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.*, 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January 1950, will, however require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

**NOTE 2.**—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

7. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services, appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.

8. It will be open to the Government of India not to appoint to the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service, a woman candidate who is married or to require such a candidate who is not married, to resign from the service in the event of her marrying subsequently, if the maintenance of the efficiency of the Service so requires.

9. For the Indian Foreign Service a woman candidate is eligible only if she is unmarried or a widow without circumstances. If such a candidate is selected, she will be appointed on the express condition that she might be called upon to resign from the service on marriage or re-marriage.

A male candidate, married to a person of a nationality other than his own, will not ordinarily be appointed to the Indian Foreign Service. If a candidate after appointment to the Indian Foreign Service, proposes to marry a person of a nationality other than his own, he must notify the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of his intention. The Government of India reserve the right to require him to resign if he marries such a person.

10. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe is found not to satisfy these requirements, will not be appointed. Only such candidates as are likely to be considered for appointment will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required are given in Appendix VII.

11. Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.

12. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

13. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

14. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will be entertained except to the extent stated in the Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

15. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period.

(a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and

(b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

17. Candidates are informed that some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations which candidates have to take after entry into service.

S. NARAYANASWAMI, Dy. Secy.

#### APPENDIX I

##### List of Universities approved by the Government of India INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Any University incorporated by an Act of Central or of a State Legislature in India.

##### UNIVERSITY IN BURMA

The University of Rangoon.

##### ENGLISH AND WELSH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

##### SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St Andrews.

##### IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The University of Dublin (Trinity College)  
The National University of Dublin  
The Queen's University, Belfast.

##### UNIVERSITIES IN PAKISTAN

The University of Punjab.  
The Dacca University.  
The University of Sind.  
The Rajshahi University.

#### APPENDIX I-A

The following qualifications have also been recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees indicated against each:—

Particulars of the qualification	Equivalent recognised degree
1. Alankar of Gurukul University Kangri, Haridwar.	Bachelor of Arts.
2. Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Milia Islamia Delhi.	-do-
3. Shastri of Kashi Vidyapeth, Banaras.	-do-
4. French Examination "Baccalaurat"	-do-
5. Diploma in Rural Services of the National Council of Rural Higher Education (upto 3rd October 1963)	Bachelor of Arts
6. Diploma in Commerce of All India Council for Tech. Education	Bachelor of Commerce
7. Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the All India Council for Tech. Education	Degree in Civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering as the case may be
8. Diploma in Mining Engineering of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad	Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Mining

N.B. The recognition of the qualifications mentioned against items (1) to (4) is provisional.

#### APPENDIX II

A.—The Examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

##### PART I

Compulsory papers up to a total of 450 marks for all services.

##### PART II

Optional papers up to a total of 600 marks for all Services except the Indian Police Service for which the required total will be 400 marks.

##### PART III

Additional papers for candidates who compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service up to a total of 400 marks as detailed in Appendix II-A.

For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

##### PART IV

Personality test for such candidates as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission carrying a maximum of 500 marks for all Services except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service. The maximum personality test marks for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service shall be 400.

B.—ALL QUESTION PAPERS MUST BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH, EXCEPT QUESTION PAPERS IN LANGUAGES WHICH, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED OTHERWISE, MAY BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH OR IN THE LANGUAGE OFFERED.

Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down the answers for them.

1. The following will be the subjects for the written examination for all Services with such restrictions and combinations as are detailed below:—

Compulsory (for all candidates) —

	Marks
(1) Essay . . . . .	150
(2) General English . . . . .	150
(3) General Knowledge . . . . .	150



**Optional.—(i) Candidates for the Indian Police Service must select any two of the following subjects:—**

**(ii) Candidates for all Services other than the Indian Police Service must select any three of the following subjects:—**

(4) Pure Mathematics . . . . .	200
(5) Applied Mathematics . . . . .	200
(6) Chemistry . . . . .	200
(7) Physics . . . . .	200
(8) Botany . . . . .	200
(9) Zoology . . . . .	200
(10) Geology . . . . .	200
(11) English Literature . . . . .	200
(12) Indian History . . . . .	200
(13) British History . . . . .	200
(14) World History . . . . .	200
(15) International Law . . . . .	200
(16) General Economics . . . . .	200
(17) Political Science . . . . .	200
(18) Law . . . . .	200
(19) Philosophy . . . . .	200
(20) Geography . . . . .	200
(21) One of the following :—	

Latin, French, Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian,  
Spanish, Russian, German and Chinese . . . . . 200

**NOTE.—For the Indian Foreign Service only and for no other Service candidates may select any two of these languages. No candidate however, shall be allowed to offer both Sanskrit and Pali.**

(22) Statistics . . . . .	200
(23) Advanced Accountancy and Auditing . . . . .	200
(24) Mercantile Law . . . . .	200
(25) Applied Mechanics . . . . .	200
(26) Prime Movers . . . . .	200

## 2. Restrictions on the selection of optional subjects.—

(a) Subjects 25 and 26 must not be offered for the Indian Police Service.

(b) Of the History subjects 12, 13 and 14, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(c) Of the Law subjects 15, 18 and 24, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(d) Of the Mathematics subjects 4, 5 and 22, not more than two can be offered for any service.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all of the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only such candidates as they consider suitable for interview for a personality test.

5. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

6. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

7. Credit will be given for orderly effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

## APPENDIX II-A

### Vide Part III

All candidates wishing to compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service must select any two of the following subjects for the additional papers:—

	Marks
(1) Higher Pure Mathematics . . . . .	200
or	
Higher Applied Mathematics . . . . .	200
(2) Higher Chemistry . . . . .	200
(3) Higher Physics . . . . .	200
(4) Higher Botany . . . . .	200
(5) Higher Zoology . . . . .	200
(6) Higher Geology . . . . .	200
(7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901 . . . . .	200

	Marks
(8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day . . . . .	200
or	
British Constitutional History from 1603 to the present day . . . . .	200
or	
European History from 1789 to 1878 . . . . .	200
(9) Advanced Economic Theory . . . . .	200
or	
Advanced Indian Economics . . . . .	200
(10) Political Theory from Hobbes to the present day . . . . .	200
or	
Political Organisation and Public Administration . . . . .	200
(11) Advanced Metaphysics including Epistemology . . . . .	200
or	
Advanced Psychology including Experimental Psychology . . . . .	200
(12) Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Arabic Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.) . . . . .	200
or	
Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Persian Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.) . . . . .	200
or	
Ancient Indian Civilisation and Philosophy . . . . .	200
(13) Anthropology . . . . .	200
(14) Sociology . . . . .	200
(15) Higher Geography . . . . .	200

**NOTE 1.—The standard of the above papers will be higher than that prescribed for the optional papers detailed under Para. 1 of Appendix II.**

**NOTE 2.—For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.**

## APPENDIX II-B

### Standard and syllabus of the examination

**NOTE.—The standard of optional papers will be approximately that of an Honours degree examination of an Indian University.**

1. **Essay.**—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.

2. **General English.**—Questions to test the understanding of and the power to write English. Passages will usually be set for summary or précis.

3. **General Knowledge.**—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study and questions on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

4. **Pure Mathematics.**—The subjects included will be:—

- (1) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations with Determinants.
- (2) Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.
- (3) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential equations.

5. **Applied Mathematics.**—The subjects included will be:—

- (1) Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potentials and Hydrostatics)
- (2) Dynamics of a particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

6. **Chemistry.**—The paper will include questions on General (including Physical) Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.

7. **Physics.**—The paper will include question on General Physics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

8. **Botany.**—The subject includes Vegetable Physiology.

9. **Zoology.**

10. **Geology.**—The subject includes Mineralogy.

11. **English Literature.**—Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the history of English Literature from the time of Spenser to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria with special reference to the works of the following authors:—

Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Dickens, Wordsworth, Keats, Carlyle, Tennyson and Hardy.

**Evidence of first hand reading will be required.**



12. & 13. *Indian and British History.*—The examination will be in Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century and in British History from 1485 to 1880. The papers will include questions on social and literary developments.

14. *World History.*—1789 to 1939.

15. *International Law.*—Including also the History of International Law and the Law of belligerents and neutrals in war.

16. *General Economics.*—Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of economic theory and should be prepared both to illustrate theory by facts and to analyse facts by the help of theory. Questions may be set on the history of economic thought.

17. *Political Science.*—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, Political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation but also the general theory of the State. Questions may also be set on constitutional forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, Central and Local. Candidates will be expected to have knowledge of the origin and development of existing institutions.

18. *Law.*—Constitutional Law of the Republic of India and the United Kingdom, Jurisprudence, Torts, Indian Law of Contract, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.

19. *Philosophy.*—The subject covers the history and the theory of Ethics, Eastern and Western and includes moral standards and their application, the problems of moral order and progress of Society and the State, and theories of punishment. It includes also the history of Western Philosophy and should be studied with special reference to the problems of space, time and casualty, evolution and value and the nature of God.

20. *Geography.*—Geography of the world with special reference to India. Questions may be set on topics which concern Geography, jointly with other subjects, such as Economics, History, Physics, Botany and Geology.

21. *Languages.*—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors and to be able to translate from and compose in the language.

NOTE.—Candidates for Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian may be asked to answer some questions in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian as the case may be. Answers required to be written in Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari Script.

22. *Statistics.*—(1) Frequency distributions, average, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods, treatment of qualitative data, e.g., investigation of association by comparison of ratios, the practice of graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade transport, production and consumption, education, etc., methods of dealing with population and vital statistics, miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics, frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally, accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation, significance of observed differences between averages of groups, etc., the theory of correlation for two variables.

23. *Advanced Accountancy and Auditing.*—

(a) *Accounts relating to*—Partnership, Joint Stock Company, Amalgamation, Absorption and Reconstruction, Holding and Subsidiary Companies, Insolvency, Liquidation, Double Accounts System, Hire Purchase and Instalment Systems, and Non-trading organisations, Branch Accounts, Bank Accounts, Contract Accounts, Insurance Accounts, Royalty Accounts, Criticism of Published Accounts. Problems relating to Goodwill, Depreciation and Reserves, etc.

(b) *Cost Accounts.*—Aims and objects of costing Principal systems of ascertaining costs for different types of industries and their characteristics. Methods of apportionment of on cost Treatment and Control of Materials, Stores and Stocks. Treatment of wages and other expenses. Pricing of Stores and Stocks, Forms of Cost Ledger, Stores-Ledger, Purchase Journal, Stores Requisition Note, Goods Received Book, Bin Card, Time Sheet Wages Summary, Cost Sheet and other necessary rulings. Ascertainment of Cost and ex-Works Price under Controlled Economy. Practical Problems relating to Cost Accounting.

(c) *Principles and procedure of auditing.*—Audit of Firms, Joint Stock Companies and Public Utilities. Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Auditors, Internal Check, Auditor's appointment and qualifications, Auditor's Report, Investigations and their conduct,

Divisible Profits and Dividends, Legal decisions relating to audit matters, Problems relating to audits.

(d) *Income-tax.*—Application of Income-tax Act and exemptions. Income tax authorities. Heads of income and their assessment Previous year, Assessment year, Depreciation. Free of tax and Less Tax. Set-off, Computation of Total Income and tax payable by assesses, Assessment of individuals, Firms, Joint Stock Companies, Hindu undivided family, Association of persons. Assessment of new business and discontinued business. Method and principles relating to assessment to super-tax. Practical problems.

24. *Mercantile Law.*—The main principles of the law relating to:

Agreements.  
Contracts.  
Bailment.  
Pledge.  
Sale of Goods.  
Agency.  
Partnership.  
Indemnity and Guarantee.  
Negotiable Instruments.  
Company Law and Liquidation of Companies.  
Life, Fire, Marine Insurance.  
Common Carriers and Carriage of Goods by Land, Sea and Air.  
Insolvency.

25. *Applied Mechanics.*—

(a) *Buildings*

Consideration of materials used in the construction of roof-trusses. Steel and Timber. Determination of stresses in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressure. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses. Various types of roof-trusses and roof-coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Filders, Johnson's and straight line formulae in the design of struts, Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae. Choice of size of sections. Finish of steel work. Joints, Design of end-bearings; methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circles and ellipse of stress and Clayepron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flange and web connections to steel Columns; caps; bases transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations, cantilever foundations; grillage foundations. Wells. Piles.

Retaining Walls and Earth Pressures.—Rankine's theory Wedge theory, Winkler's and Bligh's graphical constructions, with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design.

Design of Steel and masonry reservoirs; with considerations of wind-pressures.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses, etc., in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built in beams, and three pinned parabolic; semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of Building Design; consideration of loads on buildings; Steel works, girders, etc., for buildings.

(b) *Bridges*

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads. Wind pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-webb girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilevers and tubular bridges.

Steel arched bridges.

Swing bridges.

(c) *Reinforced Concrete*

Shear, bond and diagonal tension, its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams and continuous beam.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles.

Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls. Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

#### (d) General

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength. Relation between the elastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross sectional area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending ( $M/I \cdot f/y \cdot E/R$ ); compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth-pressure; depth of foundations and strength of footings. Grillage foundations; Coulomb's theory of earth-pressure; modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress. Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams; Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block-work structures. Design of rivetted joints and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts; modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion, Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams, Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

#### 26. Prime Movers.—

##### Fuel Gas Plants and Boilers.—

(a) *Fuel*.—Coal, Wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc., physical characteristics, approximate chemical composition; heat of combustion.

(b) *Gas Plants*.—Gas producers, pressure and suction plants, arrangements and working.

(c) *Boilers*.—Draught; natural, forced and induced, Ordinary forms of stationary locomotive, marine water tube, and other types; heating surface, fire-grate area, boiler efficiency superheaters; feed-water heaters; accessories and management.

##### Theory of Heat Engines.—

(a) *Thermodynamical principles*: Carnot's cycle; perfect heat engine; second law.

(b) *Air Engines*.—Stirling and other forms.

(c) *Internal Combustion Engines*.—Gas, oil and petrol engines; types and working; features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures; efficiencies.

(d) *Steam*.—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam; heat-diagrams, etc.

(e) *Steam engines and turbines*, with special references to modern developments.

(f) *Refrigerating Plants*.—Theory and General arrangement of the more common types.

(g) *Air Compressors*.—Theory of pneumatic working.

##### Generating Plants, Accessories and Details.—

(a) General arrangements and construction of the more important types.

(b) *Condensers*, air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.

(c) *Carburettors*, and system of ignition.

(d) *Cylinders*, pistons, cross heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve-gears; glands and pipes.

(e) *Engine Testing*.—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas, and oil brakes, and dynamo-meters, indicators and indicator diagrams.

*Personality test*.—The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his career. He will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the Service or Services for which he has applied by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. The qualities to be judged may be broadly summed up as an assessment of the mental calibre of the candidate when that term is understood to include not only intellectual qualities but also social and moral traits of personality. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical powers of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgment, variety and depth of interest, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.

2. The technique of the interview is not that of a strict cross examination, but of a natural though directed and purposive conversation, which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.

3. The Personality test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates which have been already tested through his written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subjects of academic study, but also in the events which are happening around them both within and without their own state or country, as well as in modern currents of thought, and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well educated youth.

#### APPENDIX II-C

Syllabus for additional papers to be offered by candidates competing for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service.

##### HIGHER PURE MATHEMATICS:

1. Infinite Series and Products.

2. Analysis:

(a) Functions of a real variable.

(b) Functions of a complex variable.

3. Advanced Geometry including Differential Geometry. Curves in space. Envelopes. Curvature of surfaces. Lines of curvature. Geodesics.

##### HIGHER APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

1. Statics including Attractions and Potentials

2. Hydrostatics. Fluid pressure. Atmospheric pressure. Capillarity.

3. Dynamics of a particle and Rigid bodies.

Particle Dynamics.—Central Orbits. Constrained motion. Motion in a resisting medium. Motion in three dimensions.

Rigid Dynamics.—Motion in two dimensions. Momentum and *Viv-vo*, Lagrange's equations of motion and their application to small oscillations.

4. Hydrodynamics including the elementary theory of the motion of solids through a liquid, and surface waves.

5. Electricity and Magnetism.

6. Thermodynamics, Kinetic theory of gases, radiation.

##### HIGHER CHEMISTRY.

I. A study of the following elements: Rare gases, rare earths, elements of atomic number 43, 61, 85, 87, hafnium, protactinium, polonium, rhenium and transuranic elements.

Co-ordination compounds. Radio activity and transmutation of elements. Modern methods of atomic weight determination. Different forms of hydrogen and its isotopes. Free radicals of short life. Newer methods in analytical chemistry.

II. Theories of organic chemistry including resonance and hydrogen bond. Organic reactions and stereochemistry. Production and uses of aliphatic hydrocarbons. Natural and synthetic polymers and polysaccharides. Chemistry of diphenyl and polycyclic hydrocarbons. Iannins and depsides, terpenes and alkaloids. Natural colouring matters. Important members of the following: vitamins and hormones, sterols and bile acids, cardiac glycosides. Insecticides and antibiotics. Synthetic drugs and perfumes.

III. The states of aggregation. Surface chemistry and colloids. Thermodynamics—I and II laws of thermodynamics and their application to chemical phenomena. Electrochemistry. Chemical kinetics and catalysis. Quantum theory.

##### HIGHER PHYSICS:

1. General Properties of Matter and Sound—Mechanics of deformable bodies. Helical Springs. Capillary phenomena. Viscosity. Wave motion. Acoustical measurements. Absorption of sound. Ultrasonics.

2. Heat and Thermodynamics—Brownian motion. Kinetic theory of gases. Transport phenomena in gases at low pressures. Thermodynamic functions and their applications. Specific heat of Solids. Conduction and convection. Absolute scale, measurement of temperature.

3. Optics—Theory of co-axial symmetrical optical systems and instruments. Experimental spectroscopy. Electromagnetic theory. Scattering of light. Diffraction. Polarisation. Conical refraction.

4. Electricity and Magnetism—Gauss theorem. Electrometers. Atmospheric electricity. Magnetic hysteresis. Theory of permanent magnets. Measurement of electrical quantities. Alternating Current theory. Induction Motor. Cyclotron and other methods for production of high voltages. Transmission and reception of wireless waves. Television.

5. Election theory and Wave Mechanics—Hydrogen and helium spectra Zeeman and Stark effects Pauli's principle and periodic classification of elements. X-rays and X-ray spectroscopy. Compton effect. Motion of electron in electric and magnetic fields. Conduction in metals. Superconductivity. Thermionics. Thermal ionization. Properties of atomic nuclei. Mass Spectroscopy. Radioactive transformations. Elementary particles and their properties. Nuclear forces. Cosmic rays. Special theory of relativity. Dual nature of light and matter. Schrodinger's equation and its solution in simple cases.

#### HIGHER BOTANY.

Candidates will be expected to possess an advanced knowledge of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom both living and extinct (viz. Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms) with special reference to the Indian flora.

Anatomy—Origin, nature and development of plant tissues and their distribution from ecological and physiological point of view.

Ecology—Principal types of vegetation of India, their distribution and the importance of vegetational study.

Physiology—An advanced knowledge of the important Physiological process of plant body.

Plant Pathology—An advanced knowledge of the important diseases of plants caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses and physiological diseases together with the methods of control.

Economic Botany—A study of the important economic plants of India and their distribution.

General Biology—A knowledge of fundamentals and recent development in variation, heredity, evolution, cytology, genetics and principles of plant breeding.

#### HIGHER ZOOLOGY:

(1) The Structure, bionomics, development, classification and general organisation of the following groups:—

Protozoa (Protozoa and disease); Parazoa; Coelenterata, Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes (with special reference to the disease carriers of man and domestic animals). Annelida; Arthropoda (Economic role of Insects in India); Chaetognatha, Rotifera Polyzoa etc., Mollusca; Echinodermata, Cephalochordata; Urochordata; Cyclostomata; Elasmobranchii, Teleostei, Dipnoi; Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia

(2) General Biology:

Evolution, Heredity and Mendelism, Variations, Mutations, basic Principles of Cytology—Cell structure with modern concept of genes, Cell division, Fertilizations, Gametogenesis—Parasitism, Animal colouration, Mimicry Geographical and Geological distribution of animals. Growth of Biological ideas and the contribution of great biologists to knowledge and civilization.

#### HIGHER GEOLOGY:

General Geology—History and development of the science of Geology. Origin and evolution of the Earth. Radioactivity and geology, Seismology. Isostasy, Wegener's Theory, Evolution of continents, Oceanic basins.

Crystallography and Mineralogy—Crystal symmetry and structure. The Reflecting Goniometer. Detailed study of rock-forming and economic minerals.

Petrology—Igneous rocks. Sedimentary rocks. Metamorphic rocks.

Structural and Field Geology—Problems of rock deformation, structure in relation to topography and economic geology. Methods of Geological Surveying and Mapping.

Palacontology, Stratigraphy and Indian Geology.

Palacontology—Detailed knowledge of invertebrate palacontology; an outline of vertebrate palacontology and palacontology.

Stratigraphy and Indian Geology—Principles of stratigraphy. Detailed study of geological formation as developed in India, Pakistan and Burma.

Economic Geology—With special reference to India, Principles of Geological prospecting.

#### ENGLISH LITERATURE:

From 1780 to 1901 with special reference to the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Lamb, Jane Austen, Carlyle, Ruskin, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson & Browning.

#### INDIAN HISTORY:

From 1600 to the present day.

#### EUROPEAN HISTORY:

From 1789 to 1878.

#### BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1603 TO THE PRESENT DAY

#### ADVANCED ECONOMIC THEORY:

Indifference technique of economic analysis; the Stationary State and Statical Equilibrium; Theory of Imperfect Competition; Laws of Production and Distribution; Theories of Capital and Interests; Theory of International Trade.

Economic Dynamics; National Income approach; theory of Employment in a closed and in an open economy; Theories of the Trade Cycle; Taxation and public expenditure in a welfare State; Theories of Economic Development; Theory of Economic Planning.

#### ADVANCED INDIAN ECONOMICS:

Scope and nature of the Indian Economic Problem; Resources and Requirements, Population Trends and Population Policy; Indian Agriculture. Technological, institutional, social, legislative and financial aspects, Agrarian Reform; The Food Problem, River Valley Schemes, Industrial Development, Fiscal Policy, Foreign and Inland Trade; Balance of Payments; Currency and Prices in India The Reserve Bank and its working; The banking system and Indian economic development; Taxation and Expenditure; National Income; Effects of the two World Wars on Indian Economy; Economic consequences of Partition; Indian Economy since Independence; Recent Economic Legislation; planning India's economic development.

#### POLITICAL THEORY FROM HOBBS TO THE PRESENT DAY

Theories of Contract and Natural Right—Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. The Historians—Vico, Montesquieu and Burke. The Utilitarians. The Evolutionists. The Idealists—Kant, Hegel, Green, Bradley and Bosanquet. Marxism, Pluralism and Fascism.

#### POLITICAL ORGANISATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(i) Political Institutions—The rise of Modern National States Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government. Unitary and Federal Governments. The Legislature, The Executive and the Judiciary. Methods of Representation. The Communistic and Totalitarian forms of Government.

(ii) Public Administration—The scope and nature of Public Administration Rise of public administration in the 19th Century. Principles of administration as derived from the working of the Civil Services of England, France and India. Problems of personnel-Selection and training. The desirability of a scientific and economic Civil Service Relationship of the Civil Servant with the public

(iii) The growth of public Corporations.

#### ADVANCED METAPHYSICS AND EPISTEMOLOGY:

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the views of prominent philosophers from Kant to the Present Day. Questions may be set on any of the following topics:—

1. The sources, materials, varieties, limits, and criteria of knowledge.

Truth, falsehood and Error.

2 Theories of reality. Reality and Existence. Monism, Dualism and Pluralism. Post-Hegelian Idealism, Radical Empiricism, Creative Evolution, New Realism. Neutral Monism, Logical Positivism.

#### ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. Scope, subject matter, and Methods of Psychology.

2. Relation of Psychology with physiology, the Social Sciences and Medicine.

3. Heredity and environment. The development of the individual. Motivation, Feeling and emotion. Sensation, perception and observation. Learning, memory, imagination and thinking. Theories of personality.

4. Individual Differences, Measurement of Intelligence and other abilities Temperamental and personality tests.

5. Schools of Modern Psychology.

The Introspectionists, the Hormic School Behaviourism, Gestalt, the Psycho-Analytical and allied Schools.

### MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN ARABIC LITERATURE

(570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments

### MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN PERSIAN LITERATURE

(570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments

### ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND PHILOSOPHY

The history of the Civilization, Philosophy and thought of India from 2000 B.C. to 1200 A.D.

**NOTE**—The paper will test the knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments. Questions may be set which require an acquaintance with archaeological discoveries.

### ANTHROPOLOGY

Physical Anthropology—its definition and scope. The Geological and Zoological background of physical anthropology. The origin of species—the roles of heredity—selection and environment in the formation of species. Human Evolution—Man's place among the primates—time and place of anthropogenesis. Early types of Man—Palaeoanthropic man and Neanthropic Man—Homo Sapiens. Problems of race differences and the classification of living races.

Measurement and quantitative treatment of the somatic differences in Man. Craniometry and Osteometry. Significance of blood group distribution.

Relationship between Physical and mental traits.

Scope of Social Anthropology. Relation between anthropology and sociology and other social sciences. Methods of study. Materials of observation. Evolutionary anthropogeographical, historical, functional and psychological approaches.

Family, clan, types of social structure, their distribution and origin.

Forms of marriage, Methods of securing wife, bride-price dowry, divorce and compensation, Kinship. Primitive government and social structure.

Myths in primitive life, art, ritual and tradition, Magical beliefs and practices. The concept of the supernatural. Religious sacrifice and taboo.

Principles of primitive economics. Types of economic structure, Division of labour values, individualism and collectivism. Inter-tribal and intra-tribal exchange of goods and services.

Distribution of tribal groups in India—Levels of Cultural development represented by them, problems of tribal rehabilitation, adaptation, acculturation and assimilation of tribal groups. Methods adopted in the various States for tribal welfare.

### SOCIOLOGY.

Scope of Sociology, Relations with the Social and natural sciences. Methods.

Origins of Society, Primitive life, Stages of social evolution, Social heritage, its mechanisms. Orders of environment. Types of behaviour.

Social Structure. Groups. Institutions, Association, Family, Marriage, Status. Class, Community, Herd and Crowd, Occupation. Property. Personality, Culture and Civilization. Myths and Legends. Language and Speech, Race. Contracts and their types, State, Morals and their evolution. Habits. Customs, Mores and Folkways.

Social Change. Technological, economic, demographic forces.

Psychological factors, Interaction, imitation, diffusion, Cultural factors. Role of ideas. Leadership. Laws of social change and social selection.

Social Processes. Competition. Differentiation. Collectivisation. Types of Conflict. Distribution of wealth, social Ecology.

Social maladjustment. Mass culture, City and Village, Crime, Social Evils.

Social Control, Agencies. The State and the Law. Welfare. State. Religion. Art. Education. Public opinion and Propaganda.

Social Planning, its principles. Indian conditions, Social Work and Welfare.

Social Security. Purpose and Progress.

History of Social Thought. Materialistic and Sociological schools, Indian contribution in the light of Indian Culture.

Elementary Social Statistics. Techniques of Social Surveys.

### HIGHER GEOGRAPHY

Geomorphology. The Earth. Isostasy. Seismology. Land forms. Origin of the continents. Origin and forms of the mountains. Earth Movements. Tension in the crust of the earth. its causes and results. Rift valleys.

Climatology. Structure of the atmosphere. Radiation. Insolation and temperature. Geographical distribution of temperature. Major regions of pressure and seasonal variations. Air masses and fronts. Principal types of pressure systems and their weather significance. Vapour in the atmosphere. Atmospheric electricity. Atmospheric optics. Weather analysis and weather forecasting.

Oceanography. Origin of the Oceans and Seas. Floor of the Oceans. Temperature. salinity. Sea bottom deposits and their classification. Ocean circulation, waves, currents and tides.

Economic Geography. Influence of Environment on the Economic activities of man. Primary production. Agriculture as an economic activity. Production of major foodstuffs. Beverage crops and raw materials of modern industry. Fishing. Forests. Minerals and mining. Power resources of the world. Secondary production. Chief manufacturing industries. Transport. Effect of inland waterways on the industrial development of important regions. Influence of road and rail in the opening of new regions. Main Ocean routes, air routes and their geographical importance.

### APPENDIX III

#### FEES

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fee—

(a) To the Commission

(i) Re 1 when asking for application form and connected documents.

This amount should be paid to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates, however, may pay cash at the counter. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(ii) Rs 81.50 (Rs 19.62 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form.

This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.

(b) To the Medical Board

Rs 16/- before examination by a Medical Board, if selected for appointment.

This amount should be paid in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of the Medical examination.

2. Once an application has been considered by the Commission and the decision communicated to the candidate, no claim from the candidate for a refund of the fee paid by him to the Commission will be entertained nor can this fee be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. If, however, a candidate is not admitted to the examination by the Commission, a refund of Rs 75/- (Rs 18.75 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will be made to him.

3. The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu & Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re 1/-, however, must be paid even by a displaced person when asking the Commission for form and this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of his application his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

### APPENDIX IV

Brief particulars relating to the Services to which recruitment is being made through this Examination (Detailed information may, if desired, be obtained from the Ministry concerned).

1. **Indian Administrative Service.**—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of one year which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as the Government of India may determine.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) Scales of Pay—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—400—450—450—500—540—80—600—E.B.—80—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 800 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years).

There are also super time-scale posts carrying pay between Rs. 1800/- and Rs. 3000/-.

A probationer will be started on the junior time scale and permitted to count the period spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time scale.

(g) **Provident Fund.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.

(h) **Leave.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955.

(i) **Medical Attendance.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are entitled to medical attendance benefits admissible under the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules 1954.

(j) **Retirement Benefits.**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service appointed on the basis of Competitive Examination are governed by the All India Services (Death cum Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958.

## 2. Indian Foreign Service—

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period which will not ordinarily exceed 3 years. Successful candidates will be required to pursue a course of training in India for 16 months and may then be sent abroad for training for 8 to 10 months. The major part of training abroad, if any will be spent in a foreign University where they will be required to study such subjects as are prescribed in addition to a compulsory foreign language. On the conclusion of this period of training, Probationers are normally posted to Indian Missions in the countries whose languages are allotted to them as their compulsory languages. During their period of training the probationers will be required to pass one or more departmental examinations before they become eligible for confirmation in service.

(b) On the conclusion of his period of probation to the satisfaction of Government and on his passing the prescribed examinations, the Probationer is confirmed in his appointment. If, however, his work or conduct has, in the opinion of the Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such period as they may think fit.

(c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is not likely to prove suitable for the Foreign Service, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(d) Scales of Pay:—

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—50—400—450—500—540—30—600—E.B.—30—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale:—Rs. 800 (6th year or under) 50—1000—60—1300—50—1800 (25 years).

In addition there are super-time scale posts carrying pay between Rs. 1800 and Rs. 3000 to which IFS Officers are eligible for promotion.

(e) A Probationer will receive the following pay during probation:—

First Year .. Rs. 350 per mensem

Second Year .. Rs. 400 per mensem

Third Year .. Rs. 450 per mensem

During training abroad the pay of probationers will be supplemented with a suitable monthly allowance to meet the enhanced cost of living as well as other expenditure necessary for training abroad.

Note:—Annual increments during probation will be contingent on the probationer passing the prescribed tests, if any, and showing progress to the satisfaction of Government. Increments can also be earned in advance by passing the departmental examinations.

(f) An officer belonging to the Indian Foreign Service will be liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.

(g) During service abroad IFS officers are granted foreign allowances according to their status to compensate them for the increased cost of living and of servants and also to meet their special responsibilities in regard to entertainment. In addition, the following concessions are also admissible to IFS officers during service abroad:—

(i) Free furnished accommodation according to status.

(ii) Medical attendance facilities under the Medical Assistance Scheme.

(iii) Air passage to India upto a maximum of two, for special emergencies such as the death or serious illness of an immediate relation in India.

(iv) Annual air passage for children studying in India to visit the parents during the long vacations, subject to certain conditions;

(v) An allowance for the education of children upto a maximum of two children.

(vi) Foreign allowance drawn in respect of periods of duty abroad are exempt from income-tax.

Note—In regard to salaries drawn abroad certain concessions are available under the present Income-tax/Indian etc. These are, however, liable to be withdrawn at any time.

(vii) Outfit allowance at the time of departure for training abroad and on confirmation in the service. Outfit allowance is also granted to various stages of an officer's career in accordance with the prescribed rules. Special outfit allowance is admissible in addition to the ordinary outfit allowance to officers posted in countries where abnormally hard climatic conditions exist.

(viii) Home leave passages for officers, their families and servants after a minimum of 2 years service abroad.

(h) The Revised Leave Rules 1933, as amended from time to time will apply to Members of the Service subject to certain modifications. For service abroad IFS officers are entitled, under the IFS Rules 1954, to additional credit of leave to the extent of 50 per cent. of leave ordinarily admissible for service in India.

3. **Indian Police Service.**—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as Government may determine.

(b) } As in clauses (b), (c) and (d) for the Indian  
(c) } Administrative Service  
(d) }

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Police Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) Scales of Pay:—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under) —40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 (in the 22nd year)

Selection Grade: Rs. 1,250.

Deputy Inspectors General of Police—Rs. 1,450—50—1,650.

Inspectors General of Police—Rs. 1,850—100—2,250/Rs. 1,650—75—1950.

Note.—Posts remunerated above the time scale (i.e. Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police, and Superintendents of Police of the Selection Grade)

constitute 20 per cent of Senior posts under each State Government

(g) } As in clauses (g), (h) (i) and (j) for the Indian Administrative Service  
(h) }  
(i) }  
(j) }

- 4 Indian Audit and Accounts Service
- 5 Indian Defence Accounts Service
- 6 Indian Railway Accounts Service and
- 7 Indian Customs and Excise Service

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will also be required to undergo a course of training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and to pass the test prescribed by the College authorities. The test in the College is compulsory and a second chance, in the event of failure will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. They may, however, be put on to a working post on satisfactory completion of two years training but they may not be confirmed till they have passed the test at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and passed the higher and lower departmental examinations.

(c) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi by the lower standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before then pay can be raised from Rs 350 to Rs 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probation is who can read, write and speak in Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

Officers (including probationers) of the Indian Railway Accounts Service recruited under these rules—

- (a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits, and
- (b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund

as applicable to Railway Servants appointed on the date they join service.

(d) If for any reasons considered within his control, a probationer in the Indian Railway Accounts Service wishes to withdraw from training he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(e) If in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General as the case may be, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient Government may discharge him forthwith.

(f) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General as the case may be may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General as the case may be, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

Note—A reference is also invited to the last but one sub-paragraph of Rule 4 of the main Rule.

(g) The Indian Defence Accounts Service carries with it a definite liability for service in any part of India as well as for Field Service in or out of India.

(h) Scales of pay—

#### Indian Audit and Accounts Service

Junior Scale Rs 350-350-380-380-30-590-E B-30-770-40-850  
Senior Scale Rs 600 (6th year or under)-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150  
Junior Administrative grades Rs 1,300-60-1,600 and 1,600-100-1,800  
Senior Administrative grades Rs 1,800-100-2,000 and 2,000-125-2,250

Note 1—Probationary Officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

Note 2—The officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs 350 unless they pass the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

#### Indian Defence Accounts Service

Junior Scale Rs 350-350-380-380-30-590-F B-30-770-40-850

Senior Scale Rs 600 (6th year or under)-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150

Junior Administrative grade Rs 1,300-60-1,600

Senior Administrative grade Rs 1,800-100-2,000

Controller General of Defence Accounts Under consideration

Note 1—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

Note 2—The Officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs 350 unless they pass the departmental examination (including the language examination in Hindi) in accordance with the rules in force from time to time.

#### Indian Railway Accounts Service

(a) Junior Scale Rs 350-350-380-380-30-590-E B-30-770-40-850

Senior Scale Rs 600 (6th year or under)-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150

Junior Administrative grade Rs 1,300-60-1,600

Senior Administrative grade Rs 1,800-100-2,000-125-2,250

(b) On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

(c) Increment from Rs 350 to Rs 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass Departmental examination within the two years' probationary period. In cases where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental examinations within the stipulated period on their passing Departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

Note—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before then pay can be raised from Rs 350 p.m. to Rs 380 p.m. in the time scale.

#### Indian Customs and Excise Service

##### Time Scale

(i) Rs 350-350-380-380-30-590-F B-30-770-40-850 (Junior Scale)

(ii) Rs 600-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150 (Senior Scale)

Deputy Collectors of Customs—Rs 1,000-50-1,400

Collectors of Customs, Grade II—Rs 1,300-60-1,600

Collectors of Customs, Grade I—Rs 1,800-100-2,000

Deputy Collectors of Central Excise—Rs 1,000-50-1,400

Collectors of Central Excise, Grade II—Rs 1,300-60-1,600

Collectors of Central Excise, Grade I—Rs 1,800-100-2,000

Note 1—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs 350 unless he passes the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Note 2—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Customs and Excise Service which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

8 Indian Income tax Service Class I—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failures to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) If in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Scales of pay —

#### Grade II

Time Scale Rs 350—350—380—380—30—590—E B—30—770—40—850

#### Grade I

Time Scale Rs 600—40—1 000—1 000—1 050—1,050—1 100—1 100—1 150

Assistant Commissioners of Income tax

Rs 1 000—50—1 400

Rs 1 800—60—1 600 (Selection Grade)

Commissioners of Income Tax Grade II

Rs 1 600—100—1 800

Commissioners of Income Tax Grade I

Rs 1 800—100—2 000

Note 1—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs 350 unless he passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Note 2—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Income Tax Service Class I which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

#### 9 Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways

(a) Candidates selected for appointment will be appointed as probationary officers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments for a period of three years during which they will undergo the training as indicated in paragraph and put in a minimum period of one year's probation in a working post. If the period of training has to be extended in any case due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

(b) If for any reasons considered within his control a probationer in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department wishes to withdraw from training he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(c) The Probationary officers will be on probation for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported upon at the end of the two years training will be given charge of a working post provided they pass departmental and other examinations as may be prescribed. It must be noted that a second chance to pass any examination will as a rule not be given except under exceptional circumstances and only provided the other record of the candidate during the period of his training is such as to justify such a relaxation being made. Failure to pass the examination may result in termination of service and will in any case involve stoppage of increment. At the end of one year in a working post the Officers will be required to pass a final examination both practical and theoretical and will if successful be confirmed provided they are considered otherwise fit for permanent appointment. In cases where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass any or all the departmental examinations within the stipulated period on their passing the departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by rules and orders in force from time to time. On confirmation their agreement will continue to remain in force subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

(d) Within 5 years of their appointment as probationary officers may be allocated to the Transportation (Traffic) or the Commercial Department. They will thereafter continue in the Department to which they are allotted unless it is considered necessary in the public interest to transfer any particular officer from one to the other Department.

(e) On appointment, a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to

refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

(f) Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi by the lower standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs 350 to Rs 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

(g) Officers (including probationers) of the Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these rules—

(a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits and

(b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund under the rules of that Fund

as applicable to Railway servants appointed on the date they join service.

(h) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from that date.

(i) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

(j) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim as a matter of right to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service to any other railway or project in or out of India.

(k) The relative seniority of officers appointed will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination if the period of training and consequently the period of probation has to be extended in any particular case due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily the officer will be liable to lose in seniority. The Government of India however reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

#### (1) Scales of Pay

Junior Scale Rs 350—350—380—380—30—590—E B—30—770—40—850

Senior Scale Rs 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1 000—1 000—1,050—1 050—1 100—1 100—1,150

Junior Administrative grade Rs 1 800—60—1 600

Senior Administrative grade Rs 1,800—100—2,000—125—2 250

Note—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will however be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs 350 p.m. to Rs 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs 350 to Rs 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass the Departmental examinations within the first two years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental Examinations within the stipulated period on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

(m) The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.

(n) Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

(o) The administrative appointments in the Transportation (Traffic) Department are also open to officers of the Transportation (Power) Department.

(p) The administrative appointments are not reserved for officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial or Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways and the Government of India reserve the right to appoint at their discretion an officer of any department of a Railway to any of these posts.

(q) Officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments are eligible for appointment to administrative posts in the General Manager's Office and the Division.



(r) Courses of training for probationers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments

Note 1—The Government of India reserve the right to reduce at their discretion, the period of training in the case of candidates who have had previous training or experience either in the United Kingdom or India

Note 2—Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, in two phases. The test in the Staff College is compulsory and a second chance in the event of failure will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the Officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. Failure to pass the test may involve the termination of service and in any case, the officers will not be confirmed till they pass the tests. The period of training and/or probation being extended as necessary.

Note 3—The programmes of training given below have been drawn up chiefly for the purpose of guidance. They may be varied at the discretion of General Managers to suit particular cases provided that the total aggregate period of training is not ordinarily curtailed.

(1) Length of course—Two years

	Months
Area School, to learn Guards duties . . . . .	1
Working as Guard . . . . .	1
Training in Baroda Staff College (1st Phase) . . . . .	3
Booking office, Parcel office, Goods Shed and Transshipment Shed . . . . .	1½
Traffic Accounts including a period with the Travelling Inspector of Accounts and personal preparation of balance sheets at Stations . . . . .	1½
Area School to qualify as A.S.M. . . . .	1
Working as Yard Master, Asstt. Station Master . . . . .	3
Station Master and Yard Foreman . . . . .	
Working as Assistant Loco Foreman . . . . .	1
Working as Assistant Controller . . . . .	2
Training at Baroda Staff College (2nd Phase) . . . . .	1½
Training in District or Divisional Office . . . . .	2
Understudying the Traffic Inspector (Operating) . . . . .	½
Training in Headquarters Office (Operating) . . . . .	1½
Understudying a Commercial Inspector . . . . .	½
Training in Headquarters Office Commercial . . . . .	2½
	<hr/>
	23½
Period set apart for journey time for taking up various items for training and inescapable leave . . . . .	½
	<hr/>
TOTAL . . . . .	24

(2) Provided he passes the examination at the end of his two years training a probationer will be given charge of a working post on probation for a further year.

(3) Examination will be held as may be required at the close of courses as well as at intervals during the period of training.

\*Note—Before a probationer is put to work independently as a Guard Assistant Station Master, Station Master Yard Foreman, Assistant Locomotive Foreman, or Assistant Controller he must be examined by a responsible officer of the administration in the respective duties for each of these posts and declared qualified.

10 Indian Postal Service (Class I)—(a) Selected candidates will be under training in this department for a period which will not ordinarily exceed two years. During this period they will be required to pass the prescribed departmental test.

(b) If in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer under training is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of training Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of training for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise

any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Scales of Pay

Junior Time Scale—Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E B 30-770-40-850.

(Officers under training will draw pay in this time scale)

Senior Time Scale—Rs. 600-40-1 000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150

Directors of Postal Services—Rs. 1 300-60-1 600

Postmaster-General—Rs. 1,800-100-2 000

(f) An officer under training will not be eligible to draw the next increment unless he passes the departmental examination. Advance increment may, however, be granted if he passes the examination before the expiry of the period of probation of 2 years bringing his pay to Rs. 380/- from the date of passing the examination and to Rs. 410/- from the date of confirmation, if he is confirmed on completion of this period. Further regulation of his pay will however be determined by the officer's position in the time scale.

(g) It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Postal Service, Class I, which Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

11 Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and Class II)

(a) A candidate selected for appointment shall be required to be on probation for a period which shall not ordinarily exceed 2 years. During this period he shall be required to undergo such course of training in Cantonment and Land Administration as may be prescribed by Government for a period of not less than six months.

(b) During the period of probation a candidate will be required to pass the prescribed departmental examination.

(c) (i) If in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an Officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him after apprising him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so, and after giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such order is passed.

(ii) If at the conclusion of the period of probation an Officer has not passed the Departmental Examination mentioned in sub-para (b) above Government may, in its discretion, either discharge him from service, or if the circumstances of the case so warrant extend the period of probation for such period not exceeding one year as Government may consider fit.

(iii) On the conclusion of the period of probation Government may confirm an officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him after apprising him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so and after giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such order is passed, or extend the period of probation for such further period as Government may consider fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under Sub-para. (c) above the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing, provided that the Officer shall have no claim to confirmation.

(e) No annual increment which may become due will be admissible to a member of the Service during his probation, unless he has passed the departmental examination. An increment which was not thus drawn will be allowed from the date of passing of the departmental examination.

(f) The scales of pay are as under—

ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS

(i) Director, Military Lands and Cantonments. Rs. 1,600-100-1,800.

(ii) Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments. (A) Rs. 1,300-60-1,600 (One appointment) (B) Rs. 1,000-50-1,400.

Class I

Senior Scale

(iii) Deputy Assistant Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, Military Estates Officers and Executive Officers (Grade I). Rs. 600-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100, 1,100-1,150

Junior Scale

(iv) Executive Officers (Grade II) Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E B-30-770-40-850

Class II

(v) Executive Officers, (Class II) Rs. 275-25-500-E B-30-650-E.B. 30-800

(g) (i) Class I Officers (Grades I & II) will normally be appointed as Deputy Assistant Directors, Military Estates Officers, and as Executive Officers to Class I Cantonments and Class II Cantonments to which sub-clause (i) of clause (e) of sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 is applicable

(ii) Class II Executive Officers will normally be appointed to Cantonments other than those mentioned in (i) above

(h) (i) All promotions will be made by selection (seniority being considered only when the claims of two or more candidates are equal on merits by Government on the recommendations of a Departmental Promotion Committee appointed in this behalf by the Government. On promotion from Class II to Grade II of Class I, and from Grade II to Grade I of Class I, pay will be regulated under the Fundamental Rules.

(ii) No Officer will be promoted to a grade unless he holds a substantive appointment in the next lower grade

(iii) No officer will normally be promoted

(1) to Grade I of Class I unless he has completed four years of service in Grade II of Class I;

(2) to grade II of Class I unless he has completed three years of service in Class II

(i) The Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time will apply

(j) No member of the Service shall undertake any work not connected with his official duties without the previous sanction of Government

#### 12 The Central Secretariat Service,—

(a) The Central Secretariat Service has at present five grades as follows—

Grade	Scale of pay
Selection Grade—Deputy Secretary or equivalent	Rs. 1,100-50-1,300-60- 1,600-100-1,800
Grade I—Under Secretary	Rs. 800-50-1,150.
Grade II—Superintendents	Rs. 530-30-800.
Grade III—Assistant Superintendents	Rs. 275-25-500.
Grade IV—Assistants	Rs. 160-10-300-E B.- 15-450.

Direct recruitment is made to Grades III and IV.

(b) Officers recruited direct to Grade III will be on probation for 2 years during which they will undergo such training and pass such Departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the probationer from service

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses

(e) Officers of Grade III who have acquired sufficient experience by working in the Sections in the Secretariat and officer of Grade II will normally be heads of 'Sections' while officers of Grade I will normally be in charge of Branches consisting of one or more Sections

(f) Officers of Grade III will be eligible for promotion to Grade II and Officers of Grade II for promotion to Grade I in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf

(g) Officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service will be eligible for appointment to the Selection Grade of the Service and to other higher administrative posts in the Central Secretariat

(h) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service officers of the Central Secretariat Service will be treated similarly to other Class I and Class II officers

#### 13 The Railway Board's Secretariat Service—

(a) The Railway Board's Secretariat Service will consist of four Grades as follows—

Grade I—Assistant Director/Under Secretary :	Pay Rs. 800-50-1,150
Grade II—Superintendent :	Pay Rs. 530-30-800.
Grade III—Assistant Superintendent :	Pay Rs. 275-25-500.
Grade IV—Assistant :	Pay Rs. 160-10-300-E B. 15-450.

Direct recruitment is made to Grade III and IV

(b) Officers recruited direct to Grade III will be on probation for two years during which they will undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the probationer from service

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, the Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses

(e) Officers of Grade III who have acquired sufficient experience by working in the Sections in the Secretariat, and officers of Grade II will normally be heads of "Sections" while officers of Grade I will normally be in charge of Branches, consisting of one or more Sections

(f) Officers of Grade III with at least 6 years in the Grade will be eligible for promotion to Grade II and officers with a total service of 12 years in Grades II and III (including at least 4 years in Grade II) for promotion to Grade I. The minimum length of service for promotion to Grade I may be relaxed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission to the extent necessary in individual cases

(g) Officers of Grade I of Railway Board's Secretariat Service will be eligible for appointment to higher posts in the Railway Board's Secretariat

(h) The Railway Board's Secretariat Service is confined to the Ministry of Railways and the Staff are not liable to transfer to other Ministries as in the Central Secretariat Service

(i) The staff employed in the Ministry of Railways are entitled to the privilege of passes and Privilege Ticket Orders on the same scale as admissible to Railway Officers

(j) Officers (including the probationers) of the Railway Board Secretariat Service recruited under these Rules—

(a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits and

(b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund under the Rules of that Fund

as applicable to Railway servants appointed on the date they join service

(k) As regards leave and other conditions of service, officers of the Railway Board Secretariat Service will be treated similarly to other Class I and Class II officers on Railways but in the matter of Medical facilities they will be governed by the Rules applicable to other Central Government employees headquartered at New Delhi

#### 14 Customs Appraisers Service, Class II

The prescribed scale of pay is Rs. 275-25-500 E B-30-650. Officers recruited direct to this service will be on probation for one year, during which period they will undergo such training and pass such departmental test as may be prescribed by the Central Board of Revenue. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the test will result in the discharge of the probationer from service

(b) On the conclusion of the period of probation and the successful passing of the Departmental Test, the officers will be eligible for confirmation subject to the availability of permanent posts. If his work or conduct has, in the opinion of the Central Board of Revenue, been unsatisfactory he may be discharged from service or his period of probation may be extended as the Central Board of Revenue, may think fit

(c) After a period of service as Appraisers the officers will be eligible for promotion to the grade of Principal Appraiser in the scale of Rs. 500-30-800 and thereafter to the posts of Assistant Collectors Class I

(d) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service, they will be treated like other Class II officers

#### APPENDIX V

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside

#### LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

##### ANDHRA PRADESH

##### 1 Throughout the State—

- 1 Chalavadi
- 2 Chamar, Mochi or Muchi
- 3 Madiga,
4. Mala.

2. Throughout the State except Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Arundhatiya.
4. Bariki.
5. Bavuri.
6. Chachati.
7. Ghandala.
8. Dandasi.
9. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano.
10. Ghasi, Haddi or Relli Chachandi.
11. Godagali.
12. Godait.
13. Gosangi.
14. Jaggati.
15. Jambuvulu.
16. Madasi Kuruva or Madari Kuruva.
17. Mala Dasu.
18. Madiga Dasu and Mashteen.
19. Matangi.
20. Mundala.
21. Paky or Moti.
22. Pambada or Pambanda.
23. Pamidi.
24. Panchama or Pariah.
25. Relli.
26. Sambatu.
27. Saptu.
28. Thoti.

3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chambhar.
8. Dakkal (Dockkalwar).
9. Dhor.
10. Ellamalwar (Yellamalwandlu).
11. Holeya.
12. Holeya Dasari.
13. Kolupulvandlu.
14. Mahar.
15. Mala Dasari.
16. Mala Hannar.
17. Malajangam.
18. Mala Masti.
19. Mala Sale (Netkani).
20. Mala Sanyasi.
21. Mang.
22. Mang Garodi.
23. Manne.
24. Mashti.
25. Mehtar.
26. Mitha Ayyalvar.
27. Samagra.
28. Sindholli (Chindollu).

#### ASSAM

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhumimali or Mali.
3. Buttil Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jalkeot.
8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo Malo.
9. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
10. Lalbegi.
11. Mahara.
12. Mehtar or Bhangi.
13. Muchi or Rishi.
14. Namasudra.
15. Patni.
16. Sutradhar.

#### BIHAR

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bantar.
2. Bauri.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar or Mochi.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dabgar.
7. Dhobi.
8. Dom or Dhangad.
9. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
10. Ghasi.
11. Halalkhor.

12. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangi.
13. Kanjar.
14. Kuanari.
15. Lalbegi.
16. Musanar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan or Sawan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Palamau and Purnea:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau Districts:—

Bhuiya.

#### BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State except the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad, Halar Madhya Saurashtra, Zawalad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Agei.
2. Bakad or Bant.
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadar, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar.
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Baimiki, Korai or Zadmall.
5. Chalvadi or Channyya.
6. Chenna Dasai or Holaya Dasar.
7. Dhor Kakkavya or Kankayya.
8. Garoda or Garo.
9. Halleer.
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar.
11. Holar or Valhar.
12. Holaya or Holer.
13. Lingader.
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu.
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig.
17. Mang Garudi.
18. Maghval or Menghvar.
19. Mukri.
20. Nadia or Hadi.
21. Pasi.
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat.
23. Firgar or Tirbanda.
24. Turi.

2. In the districts of Greater Bombay, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Dangs, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara North, Satara South, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri:—

Mochi.

3. In the districts of Bulana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda:—

1. Bahua or Bahana.
2. Balahi or Balu.
3. Basor, Burud, Bansoi or Bansodi.
4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Samami, Surjyabanshi or Surjyamnami.
5. Dom or Dumar.
6. Dohor.
7. Ganda or Gandi.
8. Ghasi or Ghasia.
9. Kalkadi.
10. Katia or Patharia.
11. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi.
12. Madgi.
13. Mahar or Mehra.
14. Mang, Dankhni Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang.
15. Mehtar or Bhangi.
16. Sansi.

4. In the districts of Akola, Amravati and Buldana:—

Bedar.

5. In the district of Bhandara:—

1. Chadar.
2. Holiya.

6. In the districts of Bhandara and Buldana:—

Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha.

7. In the districts of Amravati, Bhandara and Buldana:—

Kori.

8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.

4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
  5. Bindla.
  6. Byagara.
  7. Chelvadi.
  8. Chambhar.
  9. Dakal (Dokkalwar).
  10. Dhor.
  11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
  12. Holey.
  13. Holey Dasari.
  14. Kolupulvandlu.
  15. Madiga.
  16. Mahar.
  17. Mala.
  18. Mala Dasari.
  19. Mala Hannai.
  20. Malajangam.
  21. Mala Masti.
  22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
  23. Mala Sanyasi.
  24. Mang.
  25. Mang Garodi.
  26. Manne.
  27. Mashti.
  28. Mehtar.
  29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
  30. Mochi.
  31. Samagara.
  32. Sindholu (Chindollu).
9. In the districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zatawao, Gohilwad and Sorath:—
1. Bawa (Dhedh) or Dedh-Sadhu.
  2. Bhangl or Rukhi.
  3. Chamadia.
  4. Chamar, Nalia or Rohit.
  5. Dangashia.
  6. Garoda.
  7. Garmatang.
  8. Hadi.
  9. Meghwal.
  10. Senva.
  11. Shemalia.
  12. Thorl.
  13. Turi.
  14. Turi-Barot or Dhedh Barot.
  15. Vankar, Dhedh or Antya].
10. In the district of Kutch:—
1. Bhangl.
  2. Chamar.
  3. Garoda.
  4. Meghwal.
  5. Turi.
  6. Turi-Barot.

## KERALA

1. Throughout the State:—
  1. Chakkiliyan.
  2. Kuravan, Sidhanar.
  3. Nayadi.
  4. Pallan.
  5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar).
  6. Valluvan.
2. Throughout the State *except* Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—
  1. Kanakkan or Padanna.
  2. Panan.
3. Throughout the State *except* Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—
  1. Paravan.
4. Throughout the State *except* Malabar district:—
  1. Ayyanavar.
  2. Bharatar.
  3. Bayan.
  4. Domban.
  5. Kakkalan.
  6. Kavara.
  7. Kootan (Koedan).
  8. Mannan.
  9. Padannan.
  10. Palluvan.
  11. Pathiyan.
  12. Perumanan.
  13. Pulayan or Cheramar.
  14. Thandan.
  15. Ulladan.
  16. Uraly.
  17. Vallon.
  18. Vannan.

19. Velan.
  20. Vetan.
  21. Vettuvan.
5. In Malabar district:—
1. Adi Andhra.
  2. Adi Dravida.
  3. Adi Karnataka.
  4. Ajila.
  5. Arunthathiyar.
  6. Bahia.
  7. Bakuda.
  8. Bandi.
  9. Bellara.
  10. Chamar or Mochi.
  11. Chandala.
  12. Cheruman.
  13. Godagali.
  14. Godda.
  15. Gosangi.
  16. Holeva.
  17. Kadaiyan.
  18. Kalladi.
  19. Karimpalan.
  20. Koosa.
  21. Kudumban.
  22. Malla.
  23. Mavilan.
  24. Moger.
  25. Mundala.
  26. Nalakeyava.
  27. Pambada.
  28. Panchama.
  29. Puthirai Vannan.
  30. Raneyar.
  31. Samagara.
  32. Samban.
  33. Semman.
  34. Thoti.

6. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—
1. Gavara.
  2. Malayan.
  3. Pulaya Vettuvan.

7. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—
1. Bathada.
  2. Halva.
  3. Nalkadaya.

## MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the districts of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Guna, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Bhisla, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jabua and Nimar (M.B.):—
1. Bagri or Bagdi.
  2. Balal.
  3. Banchada.
  4. Barahar or Basod.
  5. Bargunda.
  6. Bedla.
  7. Bhangl or Mehtar.
  8. Bhanumati.
  9. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi Jatav, Mochi or Regar.
  10. Chidar.
  11. Dhanuk.
  12. Dhed.
  13. Dom.
  14. Kanjar.
  15. Khatk.
  16. Koli or Korl.
  17. Kotwal.
  18. Mahar.
  19. Mang or Mang Garodi.
  20. Meghwal.

21. Nat, Kalbella or Sapera.
22. Pardhi.
23. Pasi.
24. Sansi
25. Zamral.
2. In the districts or Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—
  1. Bahna or Bahana.
  2. Balahi or Balal.
  3. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansodi.
  4. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabanshi or Surjyaramnami.
  5. Dom or Dumar.
  6. Ganda or Gandi.
  7. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi.
  8. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang.
  9. Mehtar or Bhangl.
  10. Sansi.
3. In Bilaspur district:—
  - Audhelia.
4. In Sagar district:—
  - Chadar.
5. In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district:—
  - Dahait, Dahayat or Dahat.
6. In the districts of Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh:—
  - Dewar.
7. In Sagar district except Damoh sub-division thereof:—
  - Dhanuk.
8. In Balaghat district:—
  1. Dohor.
  2. Holliya.
  3. Madgi.
9. In the districts of Balaghat, Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh:—
  - Ghasi or Ghasia.
10. In Balaghat, Betul, Bilaspur, Durg, Nimar, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tehsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof:—
  - Katla or Patharia.
11. In Sagar district; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district:—
  - Khangar, Kanera or Mirdha.
12. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof:—
  - Kori.
13. In Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandla, Nimar, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof:—
  - Mahar or Mehra.
14. In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district:—
  - Rujjhar.
15. In the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—
  1. Basor or Bansphor.
  2. Beldar or Sunkar.
  3. Chamar, Ahirwar, Chamar Mangan, Mochi or Raldas.
  4. Dharkar, Balmik or Lalbegi.
  5. Dher.
  6. Dom.
  7. Domar or Dorla.
  8. Ghasia.
  9. Kunchbandhia.
  10. Kumhar.
  11. Mehtar, Bhangl or Dhanuk.
  12. Moghia.
  13. Muskhan.
  14. Pasi.
  15. Sansia or Bedia.
16. In the districts of Raisen and Sehore:—
  1. Balahi.
  2. Bansphor or Basor.
  3. Basar.
  4. Bedia.
  5. Beldar.
  6. Chamar, Jatav or Mochi.
  7. Chitar.
  8. Dhanuk.

9. Dhobi.
10. Dome.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli or Katla.
14. Mang.
15. Mehar.
16. Mehtar or Bhangl.
17. Pasi.
18. Sansia.
19. Silawat.

## MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—
  1. Chakkiliyan.
  2. Kuravan, Sidhanar.
  3. Nayadi.
  4. Pallan.
  5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar).
  6. Valluvan.
2. Throughout the State except Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—
  1. Adi Andhra.
  2. Adi Dravida.
  3. Adi Karnataka.
  4. Ajila.
  5. Arunthathiyar.
  6. Balra.
  7. Bakuda.
  8. Bandi.
  9. Bellara.
  10. Chalavadi.
  11. Chamar or Mochi.
  12. Chandala.
  13. Cheruman.
  14. Devendrakulathan.
  15. Dom, Dombara Paldi or Pano.
  16. Godagali.
  17. Godda.
  18. Gosangi.
  19. Holey.
  20. Jaggali.
  21. Jambuvulu.
  22. Kadalyan.
  23. Kalladi.
  24. Karimpalan.
  25. Koosa.
  26. Kudumban.
  27. Madari.
  28. Madiga.
  29. Maila.
  30. Mala.
  31. Mavilan.
  32. Moger.
  33. Mundala.
  34. Nalakeyava.
  35. Pagadal.
  36. Pambada.
  37. Panchama.
  38. Panniandi.
  39. Puthirai Vannan.
  40. Ranevar.
  41. Samagara.
  42. Samban.
  43. Sapari.
  44. Scruman.
  45. Thoti.
  46. Tiruvalluvar.
3. In the Nilgiri district:—
  - Kanakkan or Padanna.
4. In Coimbatore and Salem district:—
  1. Pannadi.
  2. Vathiriyar.
5. In Kanya Kumari district and Shenocottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district:—
  1. Ayyanavar.
  2. Bharatar.
  3. Domban.
  4. Kakkalan.
  5. Kavara.
  6. Kootan (Koodan).
  7. Mannan.
  8. Padannan.
  9. Palluvan.
  10. Panan.
  11. Paravan.
  12. Pathiyan.
  13. Perumannan.
  14. Pulayan or Cheramar.
  15. Thandan.
  16. Ulladan.
  17. Uraly.
  18. Vallon.

19. Vannan
20. Velan
21. Vetan
22. Vettuvan

## 6. In Tanjore District:—

1. Koliyan.
2. Vettiyan

## MYSORE

## 1. Throughout the State except Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adidrauida
3. Adikarnataka
4. Banjar or Lambani
5. Bhova
6. Dakkaliga
7. Ganu Chores
8. Handi Jogis
9. Kerpavis
10. Koracha
11. Korama
12. Machala
13. Mochi
14. Sillekayathas
15. Sudugadu Siddha

## 2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—

1. Ager
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambli, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkhana, Halakhor, Labegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmali
5. Chalvadi or Channayya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Valhar
12. Holaya or Holer
13. Lingader
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
17. Mang-Garudi
18. Meghval or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadia or Hadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi

## 3. In Kanara district:—

Kotegar or Metri

## 4. In the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—

1. Anamuk
2. Aray (Mala)
3. Arwa Mala
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam
5. Bindla
6. Byagara
7. Chalvadi
8. Chambhar
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
10. Dhor
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu)
12. Holey
13. Holey Dasari
14. Kolupulvandlu
15. Madiga
16. Mahar
17. Mala
18. Mala Dasari
19. Mala Hannal
20. Malajangam
21. Mala Masti
22. Mala Sale (Netkani)
23. Mala Sanyasi
24. Mang
25. Mang Garodi
26. Manne
27. Mashit
28. Mehtar
29. Mitha Ayyalvar
30. Mochi
31. Samagara
32. Sindholu (Chindolu)

## 5. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandl
9. Bellara
10. Chakkiliyan
11. Chalavadi
12. Chamar or Muchi
13. Chandala
14. Cheruman
15. Devendrakulathan
16. Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pango
17. Godagali
18. Godda
19. Gosangi
20. Hoteya
21. Jaggah
22. Jambuvulu
23. Kadaiyan
24. Kalladi
25. Karimpalan
26. Koosa
27. Kudumban
28. Kuravan
29. Madar
30. Madiga
31. Maila
32. Mala
33. Mavilan
34. Moger
35. Mundala
36. Nalakeyava
37. Nayadi
38. Pagada
39. Pailan
40. Panibada
41. Panchama
42. Pannandi
43. Paraiyan
44. Puthirai Vannan.
45. Raneyar
46. Samagara
47. Samban
48. Sapari
49. Semman
50. Thoti
51. Tiruvalluvar
52. Valluvan

## 6. In Kollegal Taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Pannadi
2. Vathirlyan

## 7. In South Kanara district:—

1. Bathada
2. Hasla
3. Nalkadaya
4. Paravan

## 8. In Coorg district:—

1. Adi Dravida
2. Adi Karnataka
3. Adiya
4. Balagal
5. Holey
6. Madiga
7. Muchi
8. Mundala
9. Pale
10. Panchama
11. Paraya
12. Samagara

## ORISSA

## 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant or Amat
3. Audhelia
4. Badaik
5. Bagheti or Baghuti
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Bariki
9. Basor or Burud
10. Bauri
11. Bauti
12. Bavuri
13. Bedia or Bejia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata
16. Bhot
17. Chachati
18. Chakali
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi or Satnam.

20. Chandala
21. Cherua or Chhelia
22. Chandhai Maru
23. Dandasi
24. Dewar
25. Dhanwar
26. Dhoba or Dhobi
27. Dom, Dombo or Duria Dom
28. Dosadha
29. Ganda
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra
31. Ghasi or Ghasia
32. Ghogia
33. Ghusuria
34. Godagali
35. Godari
36. Godra
37. Gokha
38. Gorait or Korait
39. Haddi, Hadi or Hari
40. Irika
41. Jaggali
42. Kandra or Kandara
43. Karua
44. Katia
45. Kela
46. Khadala
47. Kodalo or Khodalo
48. Kori
49. Kummari
50. Kurunga
51. Laban
52. Laheri
53. Madari
54. Madiga
55. Mahuria
56. Mala, Jhala, Malo or Zala
57. Mang
58. Mangan
59. Mehra or Mahar
60. Mehtar or Bhangl
61. Mewar
62. Mundapotta
63. Musahar
64. Nagarachi
65. Namasudra
66. Paidi
67. Painda
68. Pamidi
69. Pan or Pano
70. Panchama
71. Panika
72. Panka
73. Pantanti
74. Pap
75. Pasi
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti or Patua
77. Rajna
78. Reli
79. Sabakhia
80. Samasi
81. Sanci
82. Sapari
83. Sauntia (Santia)
84. Sidhria
85. Sinduria
86. Slyal
87. Tamadfa
88. Tamudla
89. Tanla
90. Tiar or Tior
91. Turi
92. Ujla
93. Valamiki or Valmiki

2. In the Sambalpur District:—

Kuli

PUNJAB

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi
2. Bangali
3. Barar, Burar or Berar
4. Batwal
5. Bauria or Bawaria
6. Bazigar
7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangl
8. Bhanjra
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Rangat, Ramdas or Ravilasi
10. Chanal
11. Dagl
12. Dhanak
13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom
14. Gagra
15. Gandhila or Gandil Gondola

16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha
17. Khauk
18. Kori or Koli
19. Marija or Marecha
20. Mazhabi
21. Megh
22. Nat
23. Od
24. Pasi
25. Perna
26. Pherera
27. Sanhai
28. Sanhai
29. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh
30. Sapela
31. Sareia
32. Siklgar
33. Sirkiband

2. Throughout the State except the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—

1. Darain
2. Dhogri, Dhangri or Saggi
3. Sansoi

3. In the districts of Patiala, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh, Kapurthala and Sangrur:—

Deha, Dhaya or Dhea.

RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Adi Dharmi
2. Aheri
3. Badi
4. Bagri
5. Banwa or Berwa
6. Bajgar
7. Balai
8. Bansphor
9. Bargi, Vargi or Birgi
10. Bawaria
11. Bedia or Beria
12. Bhand
13. Bhangl
14. Bidakia
15. Bola
16. Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jata, Mochi, Raddas, Raigar or Ramdasia
17. Chaudal
18. Chura
19. Dabgar
20. Dhankia
21. Dheda
22. Dome
23. Gaudia
24. Garancha Mehtar or Cancha
25. Garo, Garura or Garuda
26. Gavaria
27. Godhi
28. Jingar
29. Kalbelia
30. Kamad or Kamadia
31. Kanjar
32. Kapadia Sansi
33. Khangar
34. Khauk
35. Koli or Kori
36. Kooch Band
37. Koria
38. Kunjar
39. Madari or Bazigar
40. Majhabi
41. Megh or Meghwal
42. Mehar
43. Mehtar
44. Nut
45. Pasi
46. Rawal
47. Salvi
48. Sansi
49. Santia
50. Sanbhangi
51. Sargara
52. Singiwala
53. Thori or Nayak
54. Tirgar
55. Valmiki

2. In Ajmer district:—

1. Aheri
2. Bagri
3. Balai
4. Bambhi
5. Bansphod
6. Boari
7. Bargi



8. Bazigar
9. Bhangi
10. Bidakia
11. Chamar, Jatava, Jatla, Mochi or Raigar
12. Dabgar
13. Dhanak
14. Dhed
15. Dhobi
16. Dholi
17. Dom
18. Garoda
19. Gancha
20. Kabirpanthi
21. Kalbelia
22. Khangar
23. Khatik
24. Koli
25. Koria
26. Kuchband
27. Mahar
28. Meghwal
29. Nat
30. Pasi
31. Rawal
32. Sarbhangi
33. Sargara
34. Satla
35. Thori
36. Tirgar
37. Kanjar
38. Sansi

3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—

1. Ager
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Mading, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Kanigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Sangar
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli
5. Chalvadi or Channayya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Halleer
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Valhar
12. Holaya or Holer
13. Lingader
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
17. Mang-Garudi
18. Meghval or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadia or Hadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi

4. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi
2. Balai
3. Banchada
4. Barahar or Basod
5. Bargunda
6. Bedia
7. Bhangi or Mehtar
8. Bhanumati
9. Chamar, Balrwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Rezar
10. Chidar
11. Dhanuk
12. Dhed
13. Dom
14. Kanjar
15. Khatik
16. Koli or Kori
17. Kotwal
18. Mahar
19. Mang or Mang Garodi
20. Meghwal
21. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera
22. Pardhi
23. Pasi
24. Sansi
25. Zamral

#### UTTAR PRADESH

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya
2. Badl
3. Badhuk
4. Baheliya
5. Baiga
6. Baiswar
7. Bajaniya
8. Bajgi

9. Balahar
10. Balai
11. Balmiki
12. Bangali
13. Banmanus
14. Bansphor
15. Barwar
16. Basor
17. Bawariya
18. Beldar
19. Beriya
20. Bhantu
21. Bhuiya
22. Bhuyiar
23. Boria
24. Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava
25. Chero
26. Dabgar
27. Dhangar
28. Dhanuk
29. Dharkar
30. Dhobi
31. Dom
32. Domar
33. Dusadh
34. Gharami
35. Ghasiya
36. Gual
37. Habura
38. Hari
39. Hela
40. Kalabaz
41. Kanjar
42. Kapariya
43. Karwal
44. Khairaha
45. Khorot
46. Kharwar excluding Benbansi
47. Khatik
48. Kol
49. Korwa
50. Lalbegi
51. Majhwar
52. Mazhabi
53. Musahar
54. Nat
55. Pankha
56. Parahiya
57. Pasi or Tarmali
58. Patari
59. Rawat
60. Saharya
61. Sanaurhiya
62. Sansiya
63. Shilpkar
64. Turaiha

2. Throughout the State excluding Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhan divisions:—

Kori

3. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond

#### WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri
2. Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Ravidas, Ruidas or Rishi
3. Dhoba or Dhobi
4. Dom or Dhangad
5. Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi
6. Ghasi
7. Lalbegi
8. Musahar
9. Pan or Sawasi
10. Pasi
11. Rajwar
12. Turi

2. Throughout the State *except* in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bagdi or Duley
2. Bahella
3. Baiti
4. Bediya
5. Beldar
6. Bhuimati
7. Bhuiya
8. Bind
9. Dami (Napali)
10. Doai
11. Gonrhi
12. Hiri
13. Jalia Kalbatta
14. Jhalo Malo or Malo
15. Kadar

16. Kami (Nepali)
17. Kandra
18. Kaora
19. Karenga or Koranga
20. Kaur
21. Keot or Keyot
22. Khaira
23. Khatik
24. Koch
25. Konai
26. Konwar
27. Kotal
28. Lohar
29. Mahar
30. Mal
31. Mallah
32. Mehtor
33. Namasudra
34. Nuniya
35. Paliya
36. Patui
37. Pod or Poundra
38. Rajbanshi
39. Sarki (Nepali)
40. Sunri excluding saha
41. Tiyar

3. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bantar
2. Bhogta
3. Chaupal
4. Dabgar
5. Halalkhor
6. Hari, Mehtar or Bhangl
7. Kanjar
8. Kurariar
9. Nat

4. In the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij

#### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Barwala
2. Basith
3. Batwal
4. Chamar or Ramdasia
5. Chura
6. Dhyar
7. Doom or Mahasha
8. Gardi
9. Jolaha
10. Megh or Kabirpanthi
11. Ratal
12. Saryara
13. Watal

#### DELHI

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Ad-dharmi
2. Agria
3. Aberia
4. Balai
5. Banjara
6. Bawaria
7. Bazigar
8. Bhangl
9. Bhil
10. Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatya or Jatav Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ramdasi, Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigar.
11. Chohra (Sweeper)
12. Chuhra (Balmiki)
13. Dhanak or Dhanuk
14. Dhobi
15. Dom
16. Gharrami
17. Julaha (Weaver)
18. Kabirpanthi
19. Kachhandha
20. Kanjar or Glarah
21. Khatik
22. Koli
23. Lalbegi
24. Madari
25. Mallah
26. Mazhabi
27. Meghwal
28. Naribut
29. Nat (Rana)
30. Pasi
31. Perma
32. Sansi or Phedkut
33. Sapera
34. Sikligar
35. Singiwala or Kalbella
36. Sirkiband

#### HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Adi-Dharmi
2. Badli or Nagalu
3. Bandhela
4. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangl
5. Bangali
6. Banjara
7. Bansi
8. Barad
9. Barar
10. Batwal
11. Bawaria
12. Bazigar
13. Bhanjra
14. Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidari or Ramdasia
15. Chanal
16. Chhimbe (Dhobi)
17. Chuhre
18. Dagl
19. Daole
20. Darai or Daryai
21. Daule
22. Dhaki or Toori
23. Dhogri or Dhuai
24. Doom or Doomna
25. Dumne (Bhanjre)
26. Hali
27. Hesi
28. Jogi
29. Julaha
30. Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer
31. Kamoh or Dagoli
32. Karoack
33. Khatik
34. Koli
35. Lohar
36. Mazhabi
37. Megh
38. Nat
39. Od
40. Pasi
41. Phrcra
42. Rehar
43. Rehara
44. Sansi
45. Sapela
46. Sarde, Sarare or Siryare
47. Sarehde
48. Sikligar
49. Sipi
50. Sirkiband
51. Teli
52. Thathiar or Thathera

#### MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Dhupi or Dhobi
2. Loas
3. Muchi or Ravidas
4. Namasudra
5. Patni
6. Sutradhar
7. Yaithibi

#### TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Bagdi
2. Baiti
3. Bhumali
4. Bhunar
5. Chamar or Muchi
6. Dandasi
7. Dhenuar
8. Dhoba
9. Dual
10. Dum
11. Chasi
12. Gour
13. Gunar
14. Gur
15. Gorang
16. Jalia Kaibarta
17. Kahar
18. Kalindi
19. Kan
20. Kanda
21. Kanugh
22. Keot
23. Khadit
24. Kharla
25. Kheimcha
26. Koch
27. Koir
28. Kol

29. Kora
30. Kotal
31. Mahisyadas
32. Mall
33. Melitor
34. Musahar
35. Namsudra
36. Patni
37. Sabar"

## APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

## LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

## ANDHRA PRADESH

## 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Chenchu or Chenchwar
2. Koya or Goud with its subsects—Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary), Kottu Koyas, Bhine Koya and Rajkoya

2. Throughout the State *except* Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts:—

1. Bagata
2. Gadabas
3. Jatapus
4. Kammaras
5. Kattunayakan
6. Konda Dhoras
7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddis
9. Kondhs (Kodi and Kodhu) Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs
10. Kotia-Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dhulia or Dulia, Uolia, Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidhopaiko.
11. Kulia
12. Malis
13. Manna Dhora
14. Mukha Dhora or Nooka Dhora
15. Porja (Parangiperja)
16. Reddi Dhoras
17. Rona, Rena
18. Savaras-Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras or Khutto Savaras
19. Sugalis (Lambadis)
20. Yenadis
21. Yerukulas

## 3. In the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda:—

1. Andh
2. Bhil
3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
4. Hill Reddis
5. Kolam (including Mannervaru)
6. Pardhan
7. Thoti

## 4. In the Agency tracts:—

1. Goudu (Goud)
2. Nayaks
3. Valmiki

## ASSAM

## 1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (Kachari)
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lynggam)
7. Any Kuki Tribes, including:—
  - (i) Biata or Biete
  - (ii) Changsan
  - (iii) Chongloi
  - (iv) Doungel
  - (v) Camalhau
  - (vi) Gangte
  - (vii) Guite
  - (viii) Henneng
  - (ix) Haokip or Haupit
  - (x) Haolal
  - (xi) Hengna
  - (xii) Hongsungh
  - (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rankhol
  - (xiv) Jongbe

- (xv) Khawchung
- (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong
- (xvii) Khelma
- (xviii) Kholhou
- (xix) Kipgen
- (xx) Kuki
- (xxi) Lengthang
- (xxii) Lhangum
- (xxiii) Lhoujem
- (xxiv) Lhouvun
- (xxv) Lupheng
- (xxvi) Mangjel
- (xxvii) Misao
- (xxviii) Riang
- (xxix) Sairhem
- (xxx) Selnam
- (xxxi) Singson
- (xxxii) Sitlhou
- (xxxiii) Sukte
- (xxxiv) Thado
- (xxxv) Thangngu
- (xxxvi) Uibuh
- (xxxvii) Vaiphei
8. Lakher
9. Man (Tai-Speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga tribes
13. Pawi
14. Synteng

## 2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

## All Tribes of North East Frontier Agency including—

1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Apatani
4. Dafia
5. Galong
6. Hampti
7. Khowa
8. Mishmi
9. Momla
10. Any Naga tribes
11. Sherdukpen
12. Singpho

## 3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Baumans in Cachar
2. Boro-Borokachari
3. Deori
4. Hojai
5. Kachari including Sonwal
6. Lalung
7. Mech
8. Miri
9. Rabha

## BIHAR

## 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhua
7. Buhor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Ho
14. Karmali
15. Kharia
16. Khairwar
17. Khond
18. Kisan
19. Kora
20. Korwa
21. Lohara or Lohra
22. Mahli
23. Mal Paharia
24. Munda
25. Oraon
26. Parhaiya
27. Santal
28. Sauria Paharia
29. Savar

## 2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—

## Bhumij

## BOMBAY

1. Throughout the State *except* the districts of Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Ycotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhil, Osmanabad, Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalamad, Gohilwad, Sorath and Kutch:—

1. Barda

2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpatl
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or, Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koll, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Chollvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15. Faelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolla, Kotwalia or Barodia

2. In Dangs District:—  
Kunbi

3. In Surat District:—  
Chaudhri

4. In Thana District:—  
Koli, Malhar

5. (a) In Ahmednagar District :—  
Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas
- (b) In Kolaba District :—  
Karjat, Khalapur, Alibagh, Mahad and Sudhagad talukas
- (c) In Nasik District :—  
Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalvan talukas and Sargana and Peint Mahals
- (d) In Poona District :—  
Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Mulshi talukas and Velhe Mahal
- (e) In Thana District :—  
Thana, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Daharu Palghar, Umbergaon, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas

Koli Maha  
dev  
Or  
Dongar Ko

6. (a) In Ahmednagar District :—  
Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas
- (b) In Kolaba District :—  
Karjat, Khalapur, Pen, Panvel and Sudhagad talukas and Matheran
- (c) In Nasik District :—  
Igatpuri, Nasik and Sinner talukas
- (d) In Poona District :—  
Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Mawal talukas
- (e) In Thana District :—  
Thana, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas

Thakur or  
Thakar  
including Ka  
Thakur, Ka  
Thakur  
Ma Thakur  
and Me  
Thakar

7. In (i) Melghat tahsil of the Amravati District,

(2) Gadchiroli and Stroncha tahsils of the Chanda District,

(3) Kelapur, Wani and Yeotmal tahsils of the Yeotmal District:—

1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Bhaina
4. Bharia-Bhumia or Bhuinhar-Bhumia including Pando
5. Bhattra
6. Bhil
7. Bhunjia
8. Binjhwar
9. Birhul or Birhor
10. Dhanwar
11. Gadaba or Gadba
12. Gond, including:—  
Arakh or Arrakh  
Agaria  
Asur  
Badi Marla or Bada Marla  
Bhatola  
Bhimra  
Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti

- Bhar  
Bisonhorn Maria  
Chota Maria  
Dandami Maria  
Dhuru or Dhurwa  
Dhoba  
Dhulia  
Dorla  
Galki  
Gatta or Gattl  
Gaita  
Gond Gowarl  
Hill Maria  
Kandra  
Kalanga  
Khatola  
Koitar  
Koya  
Khirwar or Khirwara  
Kucha Maria  
Kuchaki Maria  
Madia (Maria)  
Mana  
Mannewar  
Moghya or Mogia or Monghya  
Mudia (Muria)  
Nagarchi  
Nagwanshi  
Ojha  
Raj  
Sonjhari Jhareka  
Thatia or Thotya  
Wade Maria or Vade Maria

13. Halba or Halbi

14. Kamar

15. Kavar. Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia Tanwar or Chattri

16. Khairwar

17. Kharla

18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh

19. Kol

20. Kolam

21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya

22. Korwa, including Kodaku

23. Majhwar

24. Munda

25. Nagesia or Nagasia

26. Nihal

27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad

28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti

29. Pardhi, including Bahelia or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia

30. Parja

31. Saonta or Saunta

32. Sawar or Sawara

8. In the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad:—

1. Andh

2. Bhil

3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)

4. Kolam (including Mannervaru)

5. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)

6. Pardhan

7. Thoti

9. In the Districts of Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Gohilwad and Sorath:—  
Siddi

10. In Nesses area in the Forests of Alech, Gir and Barada:—

1. Bharwad

2. Charan

3. Rabari

11. In Zalawad District:—

Padhar

12. In Kutch District:—

1. Bhil

2. Dhodia

3. Koli

4. Paradhi

5. Vaghri

KERALA

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Kadar

2. Irular or Irulan

3. Muthuvan, Mudugar or Muduvan

2. Throughout the State except Malabar district:—

1. Eravallan

2. Hill Pulaya

3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar
4. Kochu Velan
5. Malakkuravan
6. Malai Arayan
7. Malai Pandaram
8. Malai Vedan
9. Malayan
10. Malayarayar
11. Mannan
12. Palleyan
13. Palliyar
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers)
15. Uraly
16. Vishavan

3. In Malabar district:—

1. Adiyar
2. Arandan
3. Kammara
4. Kattunayakan
5. Konda Kapur
6. Kondareddus
7. Koraga
8. Kota
9. Kudiya or Melakudi
10. Kurichchan
11. Kurumans
12. Maha Malasar
13. Malasar
14. Malayekandi
15. Palliyan
16. Paniyan
17. Pulayan

4. In Malabar district (excluding Kasaragod taluk):—  
Kurumbas

5. In Kasaragod taluk of Malabar district:—  
Marati

#### MADHYA PRADESH

1. In the district of Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Bhilsa (excluding Sironj sub-division), Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar (M.B.):—

1. Gond
2. Korku
3. Seharla

2. In the revenue districts of Dhar and Jhabua; in the tehsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Kargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the revenue district of Nimar; in the tehsil of Sallana of the revenue district of Ratlam:—

Bhils and Bhilalas including Barela, Patelia and other sub-tribes.

3. In (1) Bastar, Chhindwara, Mandla, Raigarh and Surguja districts, (2) Balhar tehsil of the Balaghat district, (3) Betul and Bhainsdehi tehsils of the Betul district, (4) Bilaspur and Katghora tehsils of the Bilaspur district, (5) Durg and Sanjari tehsils of the Durg district, (6) Murwara, Patan and Sihora tehsils of the Jabalpur district, (7) Hoshangabad, Narsimhapur and Sohagpur tehsils of the Hoshangabad district, (8) Harsud tehsil of the Nimar district, (9) Bindra-Nawagarh, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tehsils of the Raipur district:—

1. Andh
2. Balga
3. Bhaina
4. Bharia-Bhumia or Bhuinhai Bhumia including Pando
5. Bhatta
6. Bhil
7. Bhunjia
8. Binjhwar
9. Birhul or Birhor
10. Dhanwar
11. Gadaba or Gadba
12. Gond, including—  
Arakh or Arrakh  
Agaria  
Asur  
Badi Maria or Bada Maria  
Bhatola  
Bhimma  
Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti  
Bhar  
Blasonhorn Maria  
Chota Maria  
Dandami Maria  
Dhuru or Dhurwa  
Dhoba  
Dhulla  
Dorla  
Galki  
Gatta or Gatti  
Galta  
Gond Gowari  
Hill Maria  
Kandra

- Kalanga
- Khatola
- Koitai
- Koya
- Khirwar or Khirwara
- Kucha Maria
- Kuchaki Maria
- Madia (Maria)
- Mana
- Mannewar
- Moghya or Mogia or Monghya
- Mudia (Muria)
- Nagarchi
- Nagwanshi
- Ojha
- Raj
- Sonjharl Jhareka
- Thatla or Thotya
- Wade Maria or Vade Maria

13. Halba or Halbl

14. Kamar

15. Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar or Chattri

16. Khairwar

17. Kharia

18. Kondh or Khond or Kandh

19. Kol

20. Kolam

21. Korku, including Bopchi, Mouasi, Niha! or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya

22. Korwa, including Kodaku

23. Majhwar

24. Munda

25. Nagesia or Nagasla

26. Nihar

27. Oraon, including Dhanka and Dhangad

28. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti

29. Pardhi, including Bahella, or Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia

30. Parja

31. Saonta or Saunta

32. Sawar or Sawara

4. In the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chatarpur, Panm Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol:—

1. Agariya
2. Balga
3. Bhil
4. Blar or Biyar
5. Bhumia including Bharia and Paliha
6. Gond, including Pathari
7. Khairwar including Kondar
8. Kol (Dahait)
9. Majhi
10. Mawasi
11. Nat, Navdigar, Sapera and Kubutar
12. Panika
13. Pao
14. Sahariya
15. Saur
16. Sonr

5. In the districts of Raipur and Sehor:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhilala
3. Gond or Darol
4. Karku
5. Keer
6. Kol
7. Mogia
8. Pardhi
9. Saharia, Sosia or Sor

6. In Sironj sub-division of Bhilsa district:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damarla
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
5. Mina
6. Sehria, Sahariya

## MADRAS

1. Throughout the State:—
  1. Kadar
  2. Irular
2. Throughout the State *except* Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—
  1. Adiyar
  2. Aranadan
  3. Kammara
  4. Kattunayakan
  5. Konda Kapus
  6. Kondareddis
  7. Koraga
  8. Kota
  9. Kudiya or Melakudi
  10. Kurichchan
  11. Kurumans
  12. Maha Malasar
  13. Malasar
  14. Malayekandi
  15. Mudugar or Muduvan
  16. Palliyar
  17. Paniyar
  18. Pulayan
  19. Sholaga
  20. Toda
3. In North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli district:—
  - Malayali
4. In Coimbatore district and Tirunelveli district (except Shencottah taluk):—
  - Kaniyan or Kanyan
5. In Nilgiris district:—
  - Kurumbas
6. In Kanya Kumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district:—
  1. Eravallan
  2. Hill Pulaya
  3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar
  4. Kochu Velan
  5. Malakkuravan
  6. Malai Arayan
  7. Malai Pandaram
  8. Malai Vedan
  9. Malayan
  10. Malayarayar
  11. Mannan
  12. Muthuvan
  13. Palleyan
  14. Palliyar
  15. Ulladan (Hill dwellers)
  16. Uraly
  17. Vishavan.

## MYSORE

1. Throughout the State *except* Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, South Kanara, Culbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—
  1. Gowdalu
  2. Hakkipikki
  3. Hasalaru
  4. Irulliga
  5. Jenu Kuruba
  6. Kadu-Kuruba
  7. Malakudi
  8. Maleru
  9. Soligaru
2. In the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara:—
  1. Barda
  2. Bavacha or Bamcha
  3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave.
  4. Chodhara
  5. Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
  6. Dhodia
  7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
  8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
  9. Gond or Rajgond
  10. Kathodi or Kathkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari.
  11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna.
  12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha.
  13. Naikada or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka.
  14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi,

15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia.

3. In the districts of Culbarga, Bidar and Raichur:—
  1. Bhil
  2. Chenchu or Chenchwar
  3. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
  4. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
  5. Thoti.

4. In South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—

1. Adiyar
2. Aranadan
3. Irular
4. Kadar
5. Kammara
6. Kattunayakan
7. Konda Kapus
8. Kondareddis
9. Koraga
10. Kota
11. Kudiya or Melakudi
12. Kurichchan
13. Kurumans
14. Maha Malasar
15. Malasar
16. Malayekandi
17. Mudugar or Muduvan
18. Palliyar
19. Paniyar
20. Pulayan
21. Sholaga
22. Toda.

5. In Kollegal taluk of Mysore district:—
  - Kaniyan or Kanyan.

6. In South Kanara district:—
  - Marati.

7. In Coorg district:—
  1. Korama
  2. Kudiya
  3. Kuruba
  4. Maratha
  5. Meda
  6. Yerava.

## ORISSA

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara or Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada or Dhotada
6. Bhuiya or Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal
11. Binjha or Binjhoa.
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua
18. Didayi
19. Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kavar
29. Kharia or Kharian
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha.
32. Kisan
33. Kol
34. Kolah-Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, including Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha
44. Madia
45. Mahali.

46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia
48. Matya
49. Mirdhas
50. Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalia
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya
53. Oraon
54. Parenga
55. Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara.
60. Shabar or Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua.

### PUNJAB

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra district:—

1. Gaddi
2. Swangla
3. Bhot or Bodh

### RAJASTHAN

1. Throughout the State *except* Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Bhil.
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damaria
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
5. Mina
6. Sehria, Sahariya.

2. In Ajmer district:—

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina.

3. In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:—

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rewal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpatl
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.
9. Gond or Rajgond
10. Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia.

4. In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku
3. Secharia.

### WEST BENGAL

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ho
2. Kora
3. Lodha, Kheria or Kharia
4. Mal Paharia
5. Munda
6. Oraon
7. Santal.

2. Throughout the State *except* the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

Bhumij

3. Throughout the State *except* in the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo.
2. Chakma
3. Garo

4. Hajang
5. Lepcha
6. Magh
7. Mahali
8. Mech
9. Mru
10. Nagesia
11. Rabha

4. In the Purulia district and the territories transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar:—

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Bihor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Karmali
14. Kharwar
15. Khond
16. Kisan
17. Korwa
18. Lohara or Lohra
19. Mahli
20. Parhaiya
21. Sauria Paharia
22. Savar.

### HIMACHAL PRADESH

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Gaddi
2. Gujjar
3. Jadh, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh
4. Kanaura or Kinnara
5. Lahaula
6. Pangwala.

### MANIPUR

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Chothe
6. Gangte
7. Hamr
8. Kabui
9. Kacha Naga
10. Koirao
11. Koireng
12. Kom
13. Lamgang
14. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
15. Maram
16. Maring
17. Mao
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema
24. Simte
25. Sahte
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaiphui
29. Zou.

### TRIPURA

Throughout the Union Territory:—

1. Lushai
2. Mag

3. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:—

- (i) Balte.
- (ii) Belahut.
- (iii) Chhalya.
- (iv) Fun.
- (v) Hajango.
- (vi) Jangtei.
- (vii) Khareng.
- (viii) Khephong.
- (ix) Kuntel.
- (x) Laifang.
- (xi) Lentel.
- (xii) Mizel.
- (xiii) Namte.
- (xiv) Paitu, Paitc.



- (xv) Rangchan.
- (xvi) Rangkhole
- (xvii) Thangluya.
- 4. Chakma.
- 5. Garoo.
- 6. Chaimal.
- 7. Halam.
- 8. Khasia.
- 9. Bhutia.
- 10. Munda including Kaur.
- 11. Orang.
- 12. Lepcha.
- 13. Santal.
- 14. Bhil.
- 15. Tripura or Tripuri, Tippera.
- 16. Jamatia.
- 17. Noatia.
- 18. Riang
- 19. Uchai.

#### THE LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Throughout the Union Territory:—

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.

#### APPENDIX VII

#### REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

(These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider on the report of the Medical Board, to be physically disqualified and that their discretion, is in no respect limited by these regulations. These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way.)

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight and chest girth, the candidate should be hospitalised for investigation and X-Ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.

(b) However, for certain services the minimum standards for height and chest girth without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows:—

Height Chest girth Expansion  
(fully expanded)

- (1) Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments 5ft. 33" 2"
- (2) Indian Police Service 5'5" 33" 2"

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garhwals, Assamese, Tribals, etc., whose average height is distinctly lower.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lower-

ed to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33–35, 34–36½, etc. In recording the measurements fractions of less than ¼" should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds; fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded:—

(i) *General*.—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any squint or morbid conditions of eyes, eye-lids or contiguous structures of such a sort as to render or are likely at a future date to render him unfit for service.

(ii) *Visual Acuity*.—The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant, the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately.

There shall be no limit for minimum naked eye vision but the naked eye vision of the candidates shall, however, be recorded by the medical Board or other medical authority in every case, as it will furnish the basic information in regard to the condition of the eye.

The standards for distant and near vision with or without glasses shall be as follows:

	Distant vision		Near vision	
	Better eye	Worse eye	Better eye	Worse eye
Transportation (Traffic) Commercial Departments,	6/9 6/6	or 6/12	0.6	0.8
2. I.A.S., I.F.S., Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Income-tax Service (Cl. I), Indian Postal Service (Cl. I), Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I or Class II), the Central Sectt. Service (Grade II), the Railway Board Secretariat Service Grade (III) and Customs Appraisers service class II).	6/9 6/6	or 6/12	0.6	0.8
3. Indian Police Service.	6/9 6/6	or 6/12	0.6	0.8

#### NOTE

(1) In respect of Services mentioned at 1 and 3 above. Total amount of Myopia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed —4.00D. Total amount of Hypermetropia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed +4.00D.

(2) In respect of services mentioned at 2 above. Total amount of myopia shall not exceed—8.00D. Total Hypermetropia shall not exceed+6.00D.

(3) *Fundus Examination*.—Wherever possible fundus examination will be carried out at the discretion of the medical Board and results recorded.

(4) *Colour Vision*.—(i) The testing of colour vision shall be essential in respect of services mentioned at 1 and 3 above.

(ii) Colour perception should be graded into a higher and a lower Grade depending upon the size of the aperture in the lantern as described in the table below:—

Grade	Higher Grade of colour perception	Lower Grade of colour perception
1. Distance between the lamp and candidates . . . . .	16'	16'
2. Size of aperture . . . . .	13 mm.	13 mm.
3. Time of exposure . . . . .	5 sec.	5 sec.

For the services concerned with the safety of the Public, e.g. pilots, drivers, guards etc., the higher grade of colour vision is essential but for other the lower grade of colour vision should be considered sufficient.

(iii) Satisfactory colour vision constitutes recognition with ease and without hesitation of signal red, signal green and white colours. The use of Ishihara's plates, shown in good light and a suitable lantern like Edrige Green's shall be considered quite dependable for testing colour vision. While either of the two tests may ordinarily be considered sufficient, in respect of the services concerned with road, rail and air traffic, it is essential to carry out the lantern test. In doubtful cases where a candidate fails to qualify when tested by only one of the two tests, both the tests should be employed.

(5) *Field of vision.*—The field of vision shall be tested in respect of all services by the confrontation method. Where such test gives unsatisfactory or doubtful results the field of vision should be determined on the perimeter.

(6) *Night Blindness.*—Night Blindness need not be tested as a routine, but only in special cases. No standard test for the testing of nightblindness of dark adaption is prescribed. The Medical Board should be given the discretion to improvise such rough tests e.g. recording of visual acuity with reduced illumination or by making the candidate recognise various objects in a darkened room after he/she has been there for 20 to 30 minutes. Candidates' own statements should not always be relied upon, but they should be given due consideration.

(7) *Ocular conditions other than visual acuity.*—(a) Any organic disease or a progressive refractive error which is likely to result in lowering the visual acuity should be considered as a disqualification.

(b) *Trachoma.*—Trachoma, unless complicated shall not ordinarily be a cause for disqualification.

(c) *Squint.*—For services mentioned at 1 and 3 above where the presence of binocular vision is essential, squint, even if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard should be considered as a disqualification. For the other services the presence of squint should not be considered as a disqualification if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard.

(d) *One-eyed persons.*—The employment of one-eyed individuals is not recommended.

#### 7. Blood Pressure

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows:—

- (i) With young subjects 15–25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.
- (ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

*N.B.*—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 and diastolic over 90 should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will however, rest with the medical board only.

#### Method of taking Blood Pressure

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient, and particularly his arm, is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from the clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 mm. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level; they may disappear as pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading.

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

9. The following additional points should be observed:—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the ear specialist. Provided that if the defect in hearing is remediable by operation or by use of a hearing aid, a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he/she has no progressive disease in the ear. This provision is not applicable in the case of Railway Services;
- (b) that his/her speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his/her teeth are in good order and that he/she is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
- (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination; and
- (m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs, which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

NOTE.—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above services. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a Second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one month of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first Medical Board is communicated to the candidate, otherwise no request for an appeal to a second Medical Board will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

Medical Board's Report

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner:—

1. The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any, of the candidate concerned,

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government, or the appointing authority, as the case may be that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves the future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

A lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

Candidates appointed to the Indian Defence Accounts Service are liable for field service in or out of India. In the case of such a candidate, the Medical Board should specifically record their opinion as to his fitness or otherwise for field service.

The report of the medical Board should be treated as confidential and in no case should the candidate declared unfit be informed of the cause of rejection.

In cases where a Medical Board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the Medical Board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another Medical Board.

(a) Candidate's statement and declaration.

The candidate must make the statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the Warning contained in the Note below:—

1. State your name in full  
(in block letters) . . . . .
2. State your age and  
birth place . . . . .
3. (a) Have you ever had  
small-pox, intermittent  
or any other  
fever, enlargement or  
suppuration of glands,  
spitting of blood,  
asthma, heart disease,  
lung disease, fainting  
attacks, rheumatism,  
appendicitis ? . . . . .

Or

- (b) any other disease or  
accident requiring con-  
finement to bed and  
medical or surgical  
treatment ? . . . . .
4. When were you last  
vaccinated ? . . . . .
5. Have you or any of  
your near relations  
been afflicted with  
consumption, scrofula,  
gout, asthma, fits,  
epilepsy, or insanity ? . . . . .
6. Have you suffered from  
any form of nervous-  
ness due to over-work  
or any other cause ? . . . . .
7. Furnish the following  
particulars concerning  
your family :—

Father's age if living and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health	No. of bro- thers dead, their ages at, and cause of death
Mother's age if living and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health	No. of sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of death

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

Candidate's signature . . . . .

Signed in my presence.

Signature of Chairman of the Board.

NOTE.—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claim to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity.

(b) Report of Medical Board on (name of candidate) physical examination

1. General development : Good . . . . . Fair . . . . .  
Poor . . . . .
- Nutrition : Thin . . . . . Average . . . . . Obese . . . . .
- Height (Without shoes) . . . . . Weight . . . . .
- Best Weight . . . . . When ? . . . . . Any recent change  
in weight ? . . . . . Temperature . . . . .
- Girth of Chest :
- (1) (After full inspiration)
- (2) (After full expiration)
2. Skin : Any obvious disease . . . . .

## 3. Eyes :

- (1) Any disease.....  
 (2) Night blindness.....  
 (3) Defect in colour vision.....  
 (4) Field of vision.....  
 (5) Visual acuity.....

Acuity of vision	Naked eye	With glasses	Strength of glasses		
			Sph.	Cyl.	Axis
Distant vision	R.E. L.E.				
Near vision	R.E. L.E.				
Hypermetropia	R.E. (Manifest) L.E.				

4. Ears : Inspection..... Hearing : Right Ear.....  
 Left Ear.....

5. Glands..... Thyroid.....

6. Condition of teeth.....

7. Respiratory System : Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs ? .....

If yes, explain fully.....

## 8. Circulatory System:

(a) Heart: Any organic lesions?.....Rate  
 Standing.....

After hopping 25 times.....  
 2 minutes after hopping.....

(b) Blood Pressure : Systolic..... Diastolic.....

9. Abdomen : Girth..... Tenderness.....  
 Hernia.....

(a) Palpable : Liver .....Spleen.....  
 Kidneys.....Tumours.....

(b) Hemorrhoids ..... Fistula .....

10. Nervous System : Indication of nervous or mental disabilities.....

11. Loco-Motor System : Any abnormality.....

12. Genito Urinary System : Any evidence of Hydrocele, Varicocele etc.

## Urine Analysis :

- (a) Physical appearance.....(b) Sp. Gr.....  
 (c) Albumin .....(d) Sugar .....  
 (e) Casts .....(f) Cells .....

## 13. Report of X-Ray Examination of Chest.

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate likely to render him unfit for the efficient discharge of his duties in the service for which he is a candidate ?

15. For which services has the candidate been examined and found in all respects qualified for the efficient and continuous discharge of his duties and for which of them is he considered unfit ?

President.....

Member .....

Place.....

Date .....

S. NARAYANSWAMY, Dy. Secy.

## MINISTRY OF INFORMATION &amp; BROADCASTING

## ERRATA

In the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Resolution No. 21/5/58-FC, dated 8th December, 1958, published in Gazette of India Part I—Section 1, dated 18th December, 1958, on pages 325-326, the following corrections are to be made—

## (a) Rule 8—Line 3—

After the word "consideration", for the word "the", where it occurs for the first time, the word "for" shall be substituted.

## (b) Rule 8—Line 3—

After the word "Government", comma shall be omitted.

## (c) Rule 17—Line 1—

After the word "rules", comma shall be omitted.

## (d) Rule 20—Line 5—

For the word "special", the word "Special" shall be substituted.

(e) In the Schedule, in item 1(x), for the word "Nmber", the word "Number" shall be substituted.

